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Master Negative Storage Number

PSt SNPaAg146

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vol. 17, no. 1-2
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- 2) The Blooded stock farmer, vol. 17, no. 3-12
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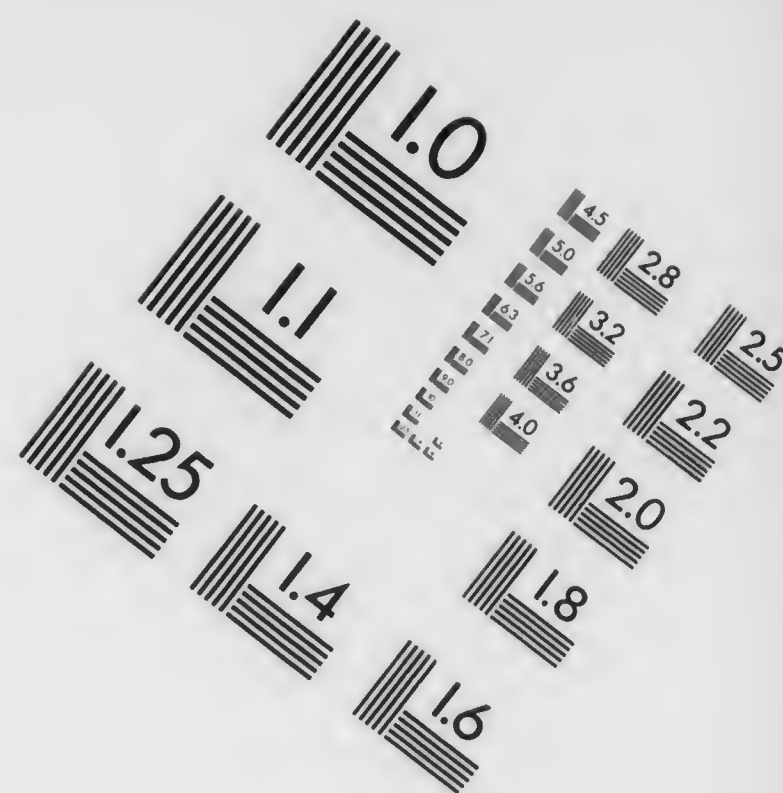
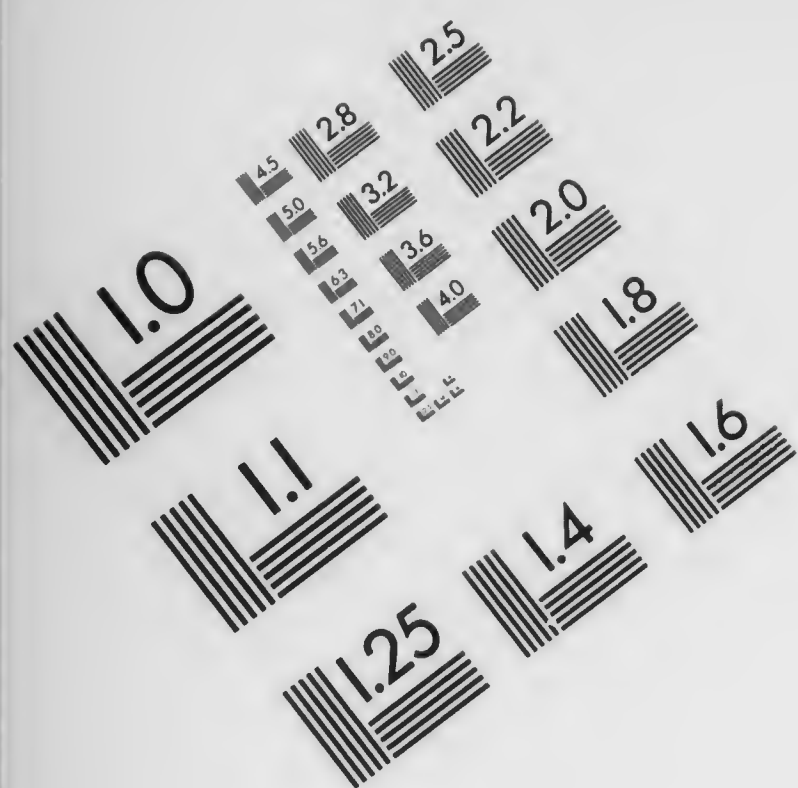
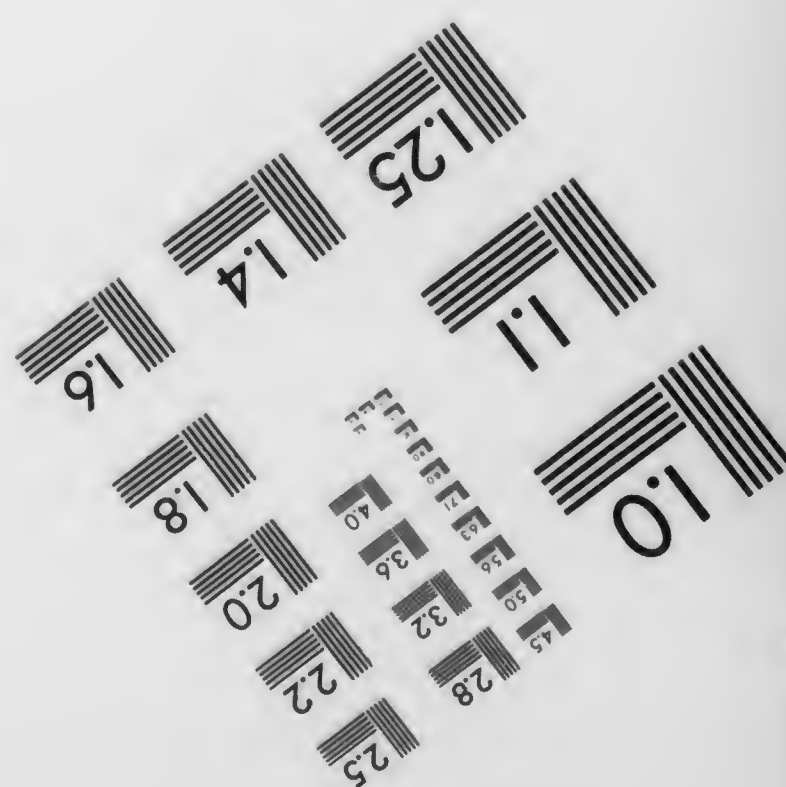
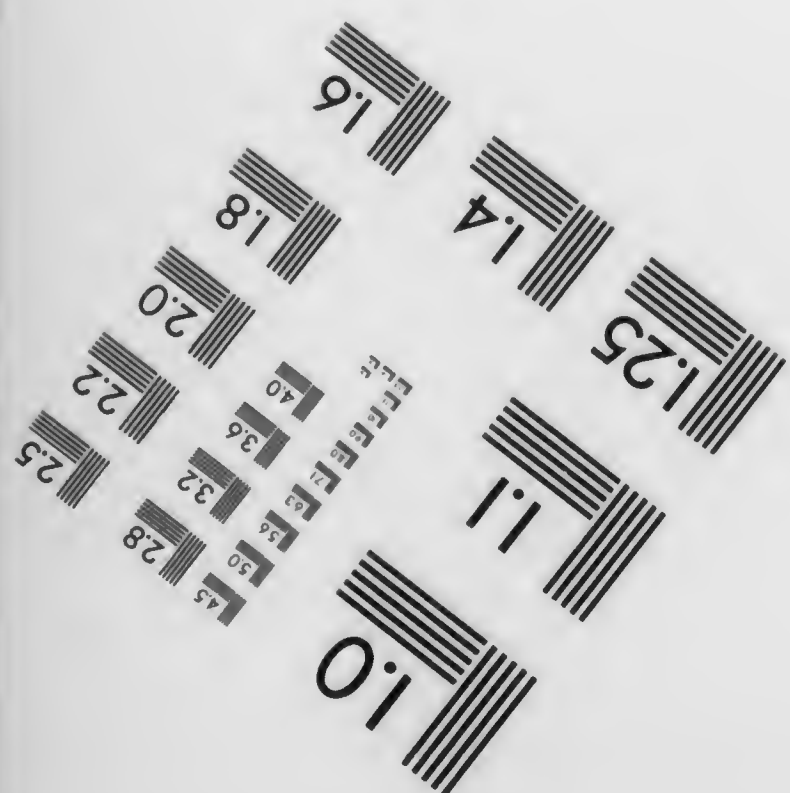
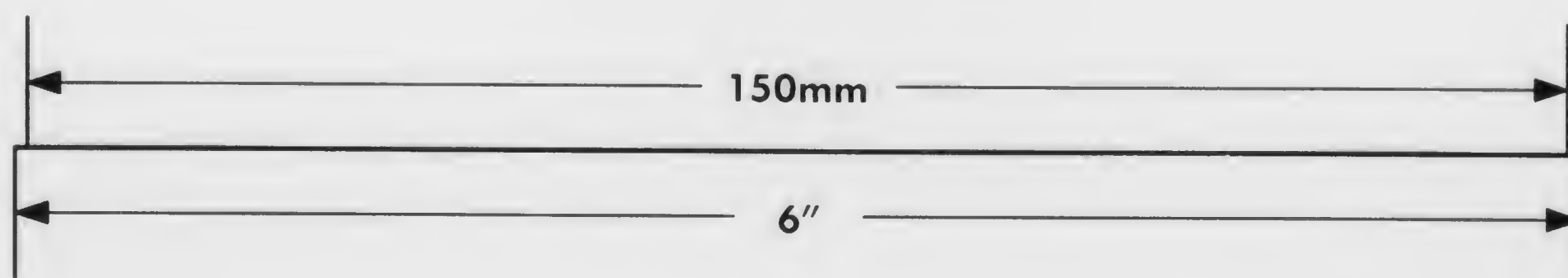
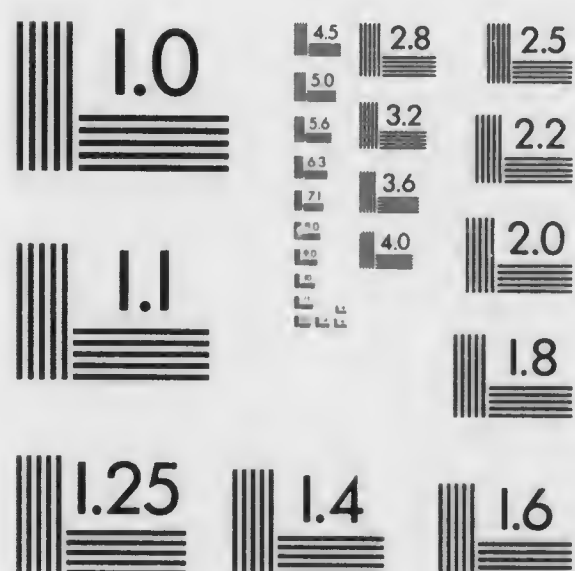


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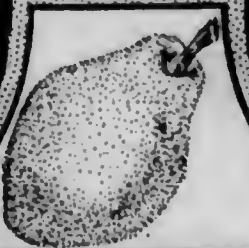
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THE EASTERN FARMER BLOODED DAIRYMAN AND POULTRY RAISER



MARCH.
Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by,
They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they
are strong,
Wise, foolish:—so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
And be a friend of man.
—Sam Walter Foss.



Volume XVII
Number I

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT
OXFORD, - PENNSYLVANIA
Fifty Cents a Year. One Dollar for Three Years.

**March
1911**

Blooded Stock, The Eastern Farmer, Dairyman and Poultry Raiser March, 1911

SUBSCRIPTION—50 cents a year; three years for \$1.00. Single copy 5 cents. Discontinued at end of paid subscriptions. Samples on application. Canada subscriptions 12 cents extra. Agents wanted.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Can be sent at any time and will begin with the current issue unless otherwise specified.

HOW TO REMIT—Send money by Postal Money Order, Express Order, Bank Draft, or Registered Letter. One and two cent postage stamps in good condition accepted for small amounts.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS—When ordering a change in address be sure to give former as well as present address.

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents for each agate line, each month. 5 per cent. discount for cash with order. Average seven words to a line. Fourteen agate lines to an inch measure.

N. Y. OFFICE—150 Nassau Street, R 1829.

Printed on the fifteenth day of each month by L. H. Hitchler.
Entered at the Post-office at Oxford, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter, May 27, 1899.

OUR ADVERTISERS—We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. But to make doubly sure we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler advertising in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we do not guarantee to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and honest, responsible advertisers. Neither will we be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent us within one month of the time of the transaction and you must have mentioned **Blooded Stock** when writing the advertiser.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT—The editors are always glad to examine manuscripts suitable for publication in this magazine. Photographers are invited to submit photographs of subjects pertaining to any phase of farm life. Stamps should accompany both manuscripts and photographs to insure their return, if they are not accepted.

OF INTEREST TO YOU

THE STATES RALLY TO REFORM THE SENATE.

The Lorimer expropriation of a great public office—the seizure and retention of a Senate seat in the teeth of good morals and common decency—has given a new impetus to the movement for the direct election of United States Senators.

An undislodgable Senatorial squatter has flung a defiance to the American people that has caught the baked tinder of public discontent like a sputtering brand.

To put an end to such ambitions and to the political methods by which Lorimers and Baileys get togas tailored to their measure becomes a matter of eager and absorbing interest from New England to California and from Texas to the Lakes.

At Sacramento the California Legislature passes resolutions condemning the Lorimer clearance and declaring that "it was plainly and notoriously shown that bribery was used in his election."

Governor Osborn, of Michigan, opens a Republican State Convention with an impeachment of the moral validity of the vote by which Lorimer retains his seat.

The citizens of Rockland, Illinois, toll funeral bells and call upon both Lorimer and Cullom to repent and resign.

And New England—which hitherto has been the one cold corner of the country in this matter of finding a better way to make better Senators—now seizes in five legislatures upon The American's resolution for the calling of a Constitutional Convention.

In Ohio and in New Hampshire this resolution has within the last three days swept through the lower houses of the Legislatures.

In Massachusetts and New Jersey the resolution is being passed with rousing gubernatorial backing.

And New York—whose Senatorial deadlock is a flaming advertisement for this reform—cannot much longer

resist a conviction and contagion that is as wide as the Union.

—New York American.

THE DELUDED GRANGERS.

To some extent the position of the National Grange as to Canadian reciprocity is excusable, though not defensible. For many years the farmers of the country have been the victims, not altogether innocent, of political humbuggery. They have been assured and convinced that their industry has been "protected" by tariff rates that practically excluded the farm products of other countries. With few exceptions Schedule G is a political farce from anchovies to yams. Commenting on the McKinley act of 1890, "the first tariff act to contain a complete schedule of protective duties upon products of agriculture," Mr. Stanwood in his "American Tariff Controversies" says:

"It may be without qualification that the purpose of the increase of duties on agricultural products was political and that the object was accomplished."

Commenting on the tariff of 1883 Professor Taussig in his "Tariff History of the United States" writes:

"The duties on agricultural products were left unchanged in order to maintain the fiction that the agricultural population secured through them a share of the benefits of protection."

The fruit of this purpose to secure the political support of the farmers is the establishment of a fallacy, of a conviction that a reduction or a removal of the tariff barrier along our northern border would be at once followed by an influx of Canadian products that would make profitable cultivation in this country an impossibility. The utter absurdity of such a notion has been effectively hidden by the emphatic reiteration by politicians of the political argument of agricultural salvation through the protection given to the farmer. Until the census of the United States for

1910 and the census of Canada for 1911 are completed no fair comparison is possible between the number of farmers or the area under cultivation in the two countries. The ratio is probably about 12 to 1 in favor of the United States, yet the one Canadian farmer, supposed to be grinning across the border in an assurance of economic superiority, is sufficient to terrorize the American twelve.

Another rank absurdity is the notion that with free entrance for Canadian foodstuffs the entire surplus of the country would be thrown into the markets of the United States. Canada's exports of grains of all kinds show about one-fiftieth of the value of the cereal crop of the United States. Its 1910 exports of barley, regarded as a serious menace to the producers of 160,000,000 bushels on our side of the line, were 1,107,000 bushels. Butter exports for that year were valued at \$1,010,274, and egg exports at about \$40,000. On a basis of 25 cents a dozen the annual egg consumption of the United States amounts to about \$500,000,000, and on a basis of 25 cents a pound the butter products of this country is worth about \$350,000,000. In the same year Canada exported \$21,607,662 worth of cheese, out of which \$21,481,566 worth went to England, where Canada's cheese would continue to go under the proposed agreement unless sufficiently desired here to induce offers of higher prices than the English cared to pay. In the fiscal year 1910 Canada exported 157,000 head of live cattle, and the United States exported 139,000 head. The only probable result of our purchase of Canada's surplus of live cattle would be a return of our exports to something like the figures of a few years ago. As Canada's exports of bacon and hams amount to about one-fifth of our own there seems to be no menace to the American hog. In the same way the entire list may be analyzed without discovering any reasonable foundation for the fears of the grangers.

BLOODED STOCK for March.

The goblin of Canadian competition is a creature of their own imagination.

When the interests of the farmer are in danger Secretary Wilson may be relied upon to blow the trumpet.

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF THE SMALL FARM.

As before stated, my farm is not a very large one, and for this reason different management is required from what is usually practiced on a large farm in order to come out even at the end of the year, or to make any profit. It is not very encouraging to run a farm, if a man can only just barely make a living. He might as well, or perhaps better, work at some trade. On a small farm the owner must depend less on hired help; which, at the present time, at least, is rather expensive. In order to run my farm without the aid of much hired help, I use three medium-sized horses which are hitched together on most tools, these tools having a seat on which to sit and ride, or some device on which to stand, as it is hard work for a man in middle life to tramp all day after a team, especially over plowed ground. For example, across the rear of the fertilizer disk drill which I use I have fixed a narrow plank which is bolted to the frame of the drill by a couple of braces at each end, one end of each brace is bolted to the plank, and the other end to the drill frame. These braces are just long enough so the plank is about 12 inches from the ground when the drill is in operation. This plank serves a double purpose, not only to stand upon and ride, but is a help to step upon while putting grain or fertilizer in the box, because it saves much lifting. By attaching my three horses to the drill it makes easy work for them, and it is certainly not very hard work for me to stand on the plank and guide my team, standing, first on one end, when going across the field in one direction, and then changing to the other end when coming back. This is a fair sample of the way I do most of my work on the farm. If a tool does not have a seat on it, I put on some sort of an attachment so I can ride, so as to make my team do as much of the hard work as possible.

My general rotation is corn, followed by oats, then wheat which is seeded down to clover, with a little timothy mixed in. The sod which is plowed for corn, is first covered with stable manure, which is drawn out and applied as fast as made when it is practical to do so. As I only plant an average of eight acres of corn each year, with the aid of a man to help, this work is quickly and satisfactorily done with hand planters. And also by the aid of a man to help, my corn is cut up and shocked with less cash outlay than if a machine was used. And by commencing to husk early, and hauling the stalks or fodder into the barn before they become weather-beaten, my cows eat them up very clean, so I have never thought that it was necessary to be to the expense of shredding them, as shredding does not add anything to the feeding value. I plant corn that grows a medium sized stalk, and not the kind that grows stalks 10 or 13 feet high and two inches through at the butt.

I keep from five to six cows and a medium-sized flock of Lincoln sheep,

some of which are registered. The milk from each cow is weighed both night and morning, and occasionally tested and a separate account kept, and then at the end of the year it is easy to figure out just what returns have been from each cow. By weighing the grain fed daily, and estimating the market value of other feed, I am able to tell very closely the profit made from each cow. A cow that does not produce at least \$60, (including calf and butter-fat), is sold to the butcher.

While there is no doubt I could make more money by making a specialty of dairying, I would have to work harder myself, employ more hired help, which would also make more work for my wife. The keeping of a medium-sized flock of first-class sheep, in connection with my cows, adds but very little to the labor of the farm, and the income from them is very satisfactory.

What is received from my cows and sheep is not the only income from the farm by any means. I aim to always raise a first-class variety of oats, which are treated to prevent smut. These oats are re-cleaned and sold in the spring for seed, for several cents above the market price, and I have never been able to supply the demand. Every bushel of my wheat was sold this season for seed, at quite an advance above the market price. I have found that it always pays to raise as good an article as possible to place on the market. This winter I am feeding 10 shoats and buying all the feed for them (except milk), something I have never done before. But I will know next spring whether there is any profit in the transaction.

All my farm tools, when not in use, are stored in a building made expressly for that purpose. This building is 15 feet wide and 46 feet long. Before it is time to use any of these tools they are looked over, and repairs made if needed. This often saves much valuable time.

For many years I have kept a daily farm book account. This account is closed up and balanced at the end of the year. While this account is not kept strictly according to the rules of bookkeeping, yet it gives me a knowledge of my income and the source from which it is received, and how and for what every dollar is expended. Such a knowledge is very satisfactory, to me at least, although some farmers think that keeping such an account does not amount to much.

Ottawa Co. John Jackson.

TO PREVENT POTATOES SPROUTING.

A German publication gives a new method for keeping potatoes from sprouting, which consists in placing them on a layer of coke. Doctor Schiller, of Brunswick, who has published the method, is of the opinion that the improved ventilation by means of coke is not alone responsible for the result, but believes that it is due to the oxidation of the coke, which, however, is a very slow one. Coke always contains sulphur, and it is very possible that the minute quantities of oxides of carbon and sulphur which result from the oxidation, mixing with the air and penetrating among the potatoes, are sufficient greatly to retard sprouting. Potatoes so treated are said to keep in good condition until the following July.

PENNSYLVANIA'S AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

First Preliminary Comparative Statement of General Farm Data Issued by the Census Bureau.—Average Value per Acre.

The average value per acre of farm land and buildings in 1910 is stated as \$55.79, as against \$46.73 in 1900, a rise of \$9.42, or 20 per cent.

The average value per acre of farm land alone in 1910 was reported as \$33.80, while in 1900 it was \$29.70, the amount of gain being \$4.10, or 14 per cent.

Of the whole number, 218,394, of farms reported in 1910, there were 217,853, or 99 per cent. operated by white farmers, and 541, or 0.2 per cent. by colored farmers, as compared with a total of 224,248 in 1900, of which 223,657, or 99 per cent. were conducted by white farmers, and 591 or 0.3 per cent. by colored. The decrease in the number of white farmers during the decade amounted to 5,804, and in the number of farms of colored farmers to 50.

The total number of farms operated in 1910 by owners, part owners, and owners and tenants, comprising the "all owners" class, was 163,587, as compared with 162,270 in 1900, an increase of 1,308.

The total number of farms conducted in 1910 by cash tenants, share tenants, and cash and share tenants, comprising the "all tenants" class, was 50,951, as against 58,266 in 1900, a decrease of 7,315.

The total number of farms operated by managers in 1910 was 3,856, as compared with 3,703, in 1900, an increase of 153.

The total number of farms operated by the "all owners" class constituted 75 per cent of the whole number of farms in 1910, and 72 per cent. in 1900; those operated by the "all tenants" class, 23 per cent. in 1910, and 26 per cent. in 1900; and those conducted by managers, 2 per cent. in both 1910 and 1900.

Of the total number, 163,587, of farms operated in 1910 by the "all owners" class, there were 112,995, or 69 per cent. owned free of incumbrance, and 50,952, or 31 per cent. mortgaged.

The Census Bureau has no information respecting the number of mortgaged farms leased to tenants, nor figures for 1900 available for comparison with the 1910 data as to incumbrance.

MARSH MALLOWS.

W. W. Marsh, the noted Guernsey breeder and manufacturer of Waterloo, Iowa, is a very racy speaker. He has a habit of loading his speeches down with hard statements of facts. Here is a specimen:

Every bushel of corn has a fertilizing value of 13 1-2 cents; every bushel of wheat of 18 cents; every bushel of oats 9 cents; every bushel of rye 14 cents; every ton of alfalfa hay \$6.24; every ton of clover hay \$6.20; every ton of mixed hay \$4.26; every ton of bran \$8.71; every ton of shorts \$6.86; every ton of flour \$6.16. In these other products the state of Nebraska exported that year, 1908, beyond its borders and beyond the possibility of recovery, plant food to the value of, in round numbers, \$20,000,000.

THE DAY WITH THE JUDGES. AT THE NEW YORK HORSE SHOW.

Clydesdales Have Their Innings; Shetlands Also in the Ring.

Draught horses shown to halter had their innings both in the morning and afternoon. Clydesdales of different ages and high in quality made a good showing in five classes. R. A. Fairbairn, of Fair Acre Farm, Newmarket, N. J., and a director of the National Horse Show; the Graham Renfrew Company of Toronto, Canada, and Blythwood Farms, of Pittsfield, Mass., were the exhibitors. Three of the four classes of the morning were won by the Canadian exhibitors; the remaining class, which had eight entries, and was for mares two years or over, was a capital victory for Mr. Fairbairn's three-year-old Princess Fortune, which with his other exhibits was an importation purchased after the last show.

The afternoon class and the most important of the day, for stallion and three mares, any age, the prize being presented by the American Clydesdale Association, was won by Mr. Fairbairn by his two-year-old stallion Evader, the Graham Renfrew Company's exhibits Gay Sprig and Sailor King being second and third. Percherons were a disappointment, the only one to appear being Mrs. Charlotte E. Ward's two-year-old black stallion Independent, which well deserved the ribbon awarded, although he had a walkover. There were eight other entries, but they were not sent on from Ohio through fear of detention in consequence of the express strikes.

Five diminutive Shetland stallions were judged at the lower end of the ring. While the herd of bulky stallions were being judged for the American Clydesdale Association prizes, the little ponies were ranged up beside them in the same ring. All the Shetlands, if moulded into one, like wax, would not have equaled in size one of the gigantic Clydesdales. The Shetland winner was Bressay of Pittsford, owned by Mrs. E. F. Hawley, of Syracuse, N. Y., a brown stallion which has won at this show for several years in succession when exhibited to halter.

TOUGH LUCK.

"How are things in Plunkville?" "On the bum. Our police station was robbed last week and yesterday our Fire Department was burned out."—Kansas City Journal.

Years of Grand Results

Elk City, Indiana
May 21, 1909.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,
I have used your
remedies with grand
results for ten years,
and would not be
without them.
Wm. H. Tuckers.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

Keeps legs sound and trim as no other preparation has ever been known to do. The sure, quick remedy for Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb, Swollen Joints and all Lameness. Equally famed as household remedy. At drug stores, \$1 a bottle. Get free book, "A Treatise on the Horse," or write to—
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.



DIPPING SHEEP.

The object of dipping sheep is to free them from ticks and other external parasites which commonly beset and irritate them so as to retard normal growth and development. Early spring and late fall are the times when this task may be attended to, a warm, sunshiny day should be selected for this purpose.

The market, writes D. A. Gaumnitz, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, is flooded with dips, most of which have as their basis coal tar oils. If used according to directions almost any will prove efficacious. Whatever the dip used, it is well to make a trial solution and use it upon isolated ticks to determine its insecticidal strength, unless previous use has taught its value. In some cases, apparently dead ticks will revive in a few hours, which indicate the need of strengthening the solution. Warm dips dissolve the oil of the fleece and penetrate to the skin more rapidly. Long fleeces retain a greater amount of moisture for a longer time than do short fleeces, and ticks are more readily killed in this case.

A stationary dipping tank is almost essential to successful dipping. Cement has been found to be the cheapest, the most durable and satisfactory for the constructive material where drainage is such that water does not accumulate.

It is of the utmost importance that the sheep be completely immersed in the dipping solution, and it is advisable to thrust the head of the sheep under with a broom or "Y"-shaped stick. In severe cases repeat the dipping after an interval of nine or ten days to kill insects which may have been hatched in the meantime.

THE DRAFT OF PLOWS.

This subject is one that has received the careful study of several agricultural colleges and experiment stations and the results of these are in such form as to be of value to the farmer. As yet there are many farmers who do not use a sulky plow because they contend that the weight of the driver and the apparatus that makes it possible for him to ride is bound to increase the draft of the plow. To a certain extent they are right, but in another way they are far from being so, because the actual difference in draft is so small as to hardly receive serious consideration. The reason for this is, that the wheels remove a great deal of the draft that is caused by the friction of the landside and the plow bottom against the sides and the bottom of the furrow. This difference in draft amounts to about 1/4 of a pound in draft per square inch of furrow slice. The conclusions to be drawn from the results of these investigations are: That the plow should always be run at full capacity, and that to do its best work at the point of least draft it must cut the furrow the whole width of the mould-board.

Ohio. Clyde A. Waugh.

CANNOT BE DODGED.

There are many nimble politicians, but they can't dodge lightning or the tariff issue.—Atlanta Constitution.

BLOODED STOCK for March.

OUR DEPOPULATED FARMS.

This decline in rural population is very far from being due to a lack of prosperity. On the contrary, says E. Dana Durand in The World's Work, the agricultural statistics collected by the Census Bureau show an enormous increase in the value of farm property in this great territory since 1900, and show also that the yield of the principal crops was at least as great in 1909 as in 1899 and the value of that yield far greater.

Particularly remarkable are the agricultural statistics for Iowa in comparison with the population statistics. Despite a considerable decrease in the rural population, the value of farms (including buildings) increased during the 10 years no less than 117.3 per cent. The average value of farm land per acre increased about two and one-third times during this short period. Every one knows that the farmers in this north central section have been growing rich, that their homes are more comfortable, and that they have more conveniences than ever before. Why, then, is the rural population decreasing?

Perhaps it may be that this very prosperity of the farmers accounts for the decline in population. With the higher prices which they have received for their products, they could afford to buy better machinery, which reduced the need for labor. Again, it is likely that many farmers have felt unwilling to divide up their land among their sons, instead, they have been able, by reason of their prosperity, to send their sons to newly opened agricultural territory in the West or Southwest, or Canada, and furnish them the means to start for themselves on a larger scale than would have been possible at home.

Largest in the World.

The mammoth cheese which is to be made for the National Dairy Show will weigh nearly 4,000 pounds instead of 2,000 as previously announced. It will be made on a flat car and taken to Chicago with appropriate ceremonies. It will be the largest cheese ever pressed.

Visitors at the National Dairy Show will this year be able to purchase dairy products there. This will prove a novel feature to city people, who can see the articles produced and then carry them home as souvenirs.

A NEW ERA IN PLOWING.

Remarkable Developments in Tillage Machinery to be Illustrated at the Land Show.

The advance in plowing methods since Ceres inspired the mythical Triptolemus to invent the plow will be exemplified at the U. S. Land and Irrigation Exposition held at the Coliseum, Chicago, November 19 to December 4. A modern tractor and a set of the latest engine gang plows were present to show the powerful forces which have come to the aid of the western farmer. With such an outfit two men can plow 20 to 25 acres per day at a cost of 60 to 90 cents per acre, and do deeper and more uniform work than with horses. This "Oilpull" engine burns the cheapest grade of kerosene. Owing to the safety of this fuel, the Board of Fire Underwriters will allow the operation of the tractor within the Coliseum, where it was seen daily from November 19 to December 4.

BLOODED STOCK for March.

THE KINGDOM OF CORN.

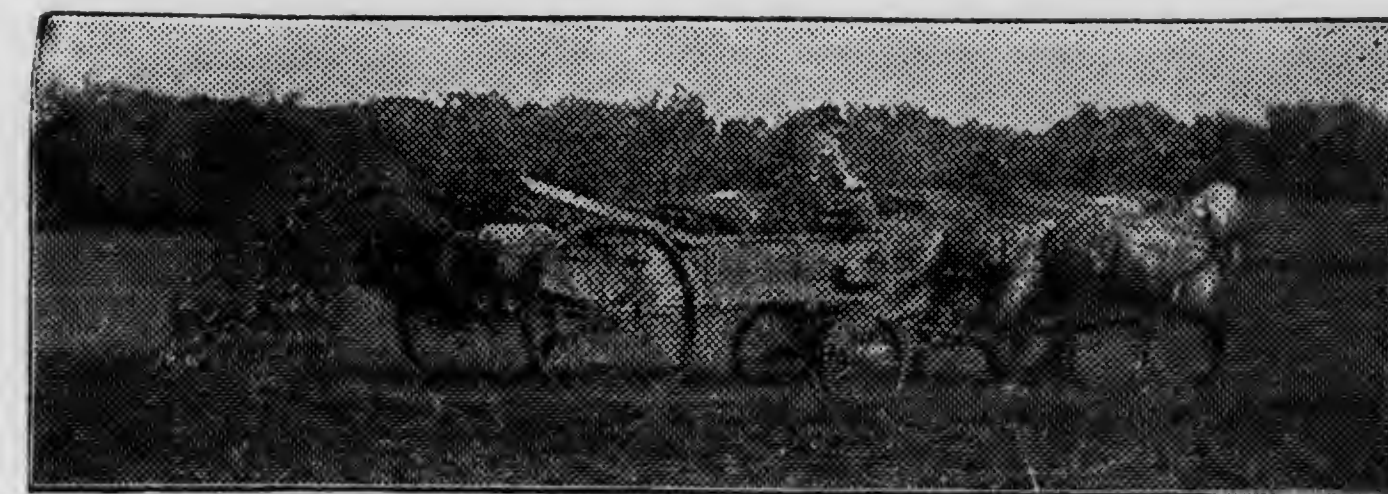
Ohio and North of Virginia Produced Little Less Than Five Per Cent. of Total.

Official reports show that the corn fields of the United States in 1910 covered 114,000,000 acres, some 178,000 square miles, about the area of the 11 States east of Ohio and north of the Virginias, say 90 per cent. of France or Germany. The product was probably nine-tenths of all the corn grown in the world. Its farm value was \$1,500,000,000. The average planted has increased nearly 40 per cent. in 10 years; in 1900 it was 83,300,000 acres.

The yield was 3,125,713,000 bushels, an average of 27.4 bushels to the acre. The average crop of the preceding 10 years was 27 bushels. Commenting on average yield in a recently issued official bulletin the Bureau of Plant Industry says that twice 27 bushels an acre is a fair crop, three times 26 bushels is a good crop and four times that is frequently produced. This official publication opens with the statement that "it is possible within a few years to double the average production of corn an acre in the United States and to accomplish it without any increase in work or expense." That is, two bushels of corn being produced without increased cost where one bushel is now produced the unit cost of production would be reduced one-half. Farmers are in wide disagreement regarding the cost of production. There are farmers who insist that corn cannot be produced for less than 40 cents a bushel, and there are others who declare that they are producing it at a cost of 20 cents a bushel.

Assuming 30 cents as a fair average and assuming that the Bureau of Plant Industry knows its business, it appears that our corn crop costs about \$470,000,000 a year more than it should. This is a good deal more than the sum quoted by Mr. Aldrich as possible to be saved by the Government and also a good deal more than the sum that Mr. Brandeis said could and should be saved in railway operation. The bureau adds that it is not desirable to double the present crop, but to produce the same yield on a smaller number of acres and with less labor. It is asserted that progress is being made in the direction of that eminently desirable end, and the figures support the assertion, although somewhat feebly. The increase of 1,000,000,000 bushels in the crop of 1910 over that of 1900 seems due rather to increased acreage cultivated than to increase in acreage yield.

There are sections of the country that are regarded as particularly suited to corn cultivation, notably the Middle West and the South. The northeastern corner of the country is not included in the specially favored sections, and the States east of Ohio and north of the Virginias produced last year a little less than five per cent. of the total crop. It is, however, to be noticed that the acreage yield in that section averaged 45.4 bushels as compared with 39.1 in Illinois, 39.3 in Indiana, 36.5 in Ohio, 36.3 in Iowa, 19 in Kansas, 20.6 in Texas and 25.8 in Nebraska. There is also a wide variation in local prices. Thus the price on Dec. 1, 1910, is reported as 71 cents in Maine,



AN IHC MANURE SPREADER MEANS NEW LAND ON THE OLD FARM

THOUSANDS of people during the past year paid fabulous prices for new land—gave up their savings and their homes and moved into unknown country just for the sake of securing more productive property.

Hundreds of farmers found a better plan. They stayed at home and invested a small part of what it would have cost them to move to the new country in an IHC Manure Spreader.

Now in leisure time during the winter they are returning to the soil the rich fertility that has been drained from it—making new land out of old—putting it into condition to yield bumper crops.

With an IHC Spreader the manure can be distributed in the proper amount required by the condition of the soil. A light coat, where land is good, a heavy coat where it is most needed.

IHC Manure Spreaders have many exclusive features which you ought to know about. • Years of successful service has shown their superiority. In buying an IHC machine you are assured satisfaction for they are backed by a company that cannot afford to risk its reputation by offering you anything but the best.

IHC Spreaders are made in three styles

Corn King—Kemp 20th Century— Cloverleaf

in sizes ranging from 30 to 70 bushels capacity.

Corn King and Kemp 20th Century Spreaders are of the return apron type—Cloverleaf Spreaders have endless aprons. Lime hoods for spreading lime and drilling attachments for distributing manure in rows are furnished on special order.

Let the IHC local dealer tell you all about IHC Spreaders and how you, too, can turn your manure pile into money with one of these simple, efficient machines.

Catalogues can be secured from him, or, by writing for them.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA
Chicago (Incorporated) U.S.A.



IHC Service Bureau
The Bureau is a center where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development, are collected and distributed free to every one interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the IHC Service Bureau, they will receive prompt attention.

70 cents in Massachusetts, 68 cents in Connecticut, 63 cents in New York, 59 cents in Penn'a, 46 cents in Ohio, 40 cents in Indiana, 38 cents in Illinois, 36 cents in Iowa, 45 cents in Kansas, 95 cents in Montana, \$1.10 in Arizona and 80 cents in California. The price system is not at all clear. Theoretically it might be based on price at some point or points of largest production plus the cost of transportation to other markets, but a review of other influences. The average bushel price on the farm for the entire crop of 1910 is given as 48.8 cents, as compared with 59.6 cents in 1909, 70.6 cents in 1908, 51.6 cents in 1907 and 30.9 cents in 1906. The

average for the 10-year period, 1896 to 1905, inclusive, was 37.1 cents, with a range from 21.5 cents in 1896 to 60.5 cents in 1901. The average for the last five years is 52.1 cents, an increase of 40 per cent. over the average of the preceding 10 years. In that fact lies a broad explanation of the increased cost of beef and various other commodities.

Very likely to a man the farmers approve those schemes for economies amounting to \$300,000,000 a year in the conduct of railways and the administration of the affairs of the nation. On the testimony of a Government expert they now produce one

(Continued on page 6)

BANNERMAN'S ARMY AUCTION BARGAINS
\$114.00 SET ARMY POLE HARNESS \$21.85
 Set Army Lead Team Harness \$17.85

Army Saddles \$3.00 up
 Army Shelter Tents 1.00 up
 Army Uniforms, new 1.25 up
 7-Shot Rifle Carbine 3.50
 Old-Side-Arm Pistols .50 up
 Side-Arm Sword .35 up

SEND POSTAL TO-DAY
 FOR FREE CIRCULAR

Largest stock Government Auction Bargains in the world. 15 acres required for its storage. 204-page catalogue, over 4,000 illustrations of army and navy auction goods. Regular Military Encyclopedia. Mailed for 15 cents (stamp).
 CANNONS, FLAGS, PISTOLS, RIFLES, SPEARS, DRUMS, ETC.
FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 Broadway, N. Y.

bushel of corn where, with no more labor and no increased expense, they should produce two and might produce three, with a corresponding decrease in the unit cost of production. By producing the 1910 crop of 3,125,713,000 bushels on 57,000,000 acres instead of using 114,000,000 acres they would release 57,000,000 acres that could be used for pastureage or other productive purposes. Their better attention to this matter would increase their profits and reduce materially the cost of living for the rest of us. The tariff rate of 15 cents a bushel on corn does not in any way affect consumers and does the farmer no more good than does a snowstorm at the South Pole.

RAISING IN THE SOUTH.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is rejoicing over the way in which he is getting the farmers of the South to turn to raising something else than cotton.

Corn is the crop that is receiving States. And it is the boys of the South that are taking hold of the raising of it.

No less than 46,400 boys in the Southern States raised an acre or more of corn apiece under the eyes of experts of the Department of Agriculture. They did so with surprising results.

Already the South is producing one-third of the nation's corn crop. The prospects are excellent that this proportion will be rapidly increased.

Dr. S. A. Knapp, formerly of Iowa, later engaged in rice planting in the South, is in charge of the demonstration farms for the Department of Agriculture. Year before last 12,000 boys undertook to raise corn.

What Secretary Wilson wishes to accomplish is to teach the boys better methods of farming. He is not so much concerned about the old men, those who have been farming the same way all their lives and have made no advances.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Cattle or Horse hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of skin with hair or fur on. We make them soft, light, colorless, wind, moth and water proof, and make them into coats (for men or women) robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered. Your fur goods will cost you less than to buy them, and be worth more. Send three or more cow or horse hides in one shipment from anywhere east of Denver and we pay the freight both ways. Get our illustrated catalog which gives prices of tanning, taxidermy and head mounting. Also prices of fur goods, and big mounted game heads we sell.

The Crosby Frislan Fur Company,
 571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.



"It is not easy to get the farmer to change his way of farming," says the Secretary. "But we can get hold of the boys and young men."

Astonishing yields of corn are being had on the lands where corn is raised after the methods directed by the department. One boy in South Carolina surprised the natives by raising 288 bushels on an acre. The great majority of them have raised more than 100 bushels to the acre.

MEXICO'S BLOODY HISTORY.

"The secret history of Mexico for the past twenty years is red with the stories of massacres," writes E. Alexander Powell in the October "American Magazine." He describes how the vast estates, in some cases amounting to a territory exceeding the extent of the New England States, have been acquired through the outrageous law of Diaz, whereby the land of anyone who could not prove a "perfect title" might be seized by anyone else. This law at the same time so strictly defined a "perfect title" that it became practically impossible for a small landowner, of limited resources to obtain one. Mr. Powell then describes the terrible massacres that have resulted where the small land owners resisted eviction. An illustrative case he describes as follows:

"Almost in the center of the State of Vera Cruz lies the little village of Papantla. Manuel Romero Rubio, father-in-law of President Diaz, discovered hereabouts a rich tract of land which was being worked as small farms by several thousand Mexicans, nearly every family having held its property for generations. Ascertaining that their titles would not hold under law, Rubio 'denounced' the lands and the owners were ordered to move off. Quite naturally they refused, and when a squadron of rurales appeared to evict them they armed themselves and drove the troopers away. Two days later a battalion of infantry with machine guns, descended on the luckless community and the slaughter began. Four hundred seems to be the estimate generally placed upon the number of men, women and children who lost their lives defending their homes in the massacre of Papantla."

UNCONVENTIONALITIES.

"Gee! How you've aged since I saw you last, old boy!"

"Your little girl's ears are very prominent, Mrs. Throggins. I'd have them treated if I were you."

"I'll be perfectly frank with you, Mr. Jinks; I'm marrying you for your money."

"The reason why I want my life

A GILT-EDGED INVESTMENT.

7, 8 or 9 Per Cent. Guaranteed on Sums From \$50 to \$200.

To a limited number of Blooded Stock readers of character and standing in their respective communities, we shall be glad to send particulars concerning a thoroughly gilt-edged investment guaranteeing 7 per cent. at least, with 8 or 9 per cent. as a possibility. No large amounts taken.

BLOODED STOCK,
 Oxford, Pa.

BLOODED STOCK for March

insured is because I have heart trouble."

"I heard you read your text, Dr. Fourthly, but I slept through the sermon."

"I'm offering my house and lot cheap because this isn't a desirable neighborhood."

"We'd like to have you come and visit us, Uncle Peter, if you'd stay only a day or two."—Chicago Tribune.

HOGS.

BARGAINS IN POLAND - CHINAS, BERKSHIRES and CHESTER WHITES. I now have a large stock of probably the best I ever owned. Cannot tell you all here, but I have Boars and sows, all breeds, 2 to 6 months old, mated not akin; sows bred and boars ready for service. Guernsey Calves and Registered Scotch Collie Puppies. Write for prices and free circular. This stock must go and will be sold. M. B. Turkeys, Barred and White P. Rocks, B. Leghorns and Beagle Dogs. **P. F. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.**

FOR SALE—Some fine Yorkshire Pigs no better stock in U. S. Just imported—new blood. A. A. BRADLEY, Prewsburg, N. Y.

MILCH GOATS.

MILCH GOATS—Information regarding this most profitable milk producing animal. Write G. H. Wickersham, 1242 St. Francis avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—Good honest stock eggs of Single Comb Brown Leghorns; finest strains. Cup and Blue Ribbon winners at Cumberland, Frostburg and Somerset. 600 fine, large farm-raised birds for sale at reasonable prices.

Twenty-five extra choice Light Brahma cockerels for sale. Write me. HERMAN SHOCKEY, Sand Patch, Pa.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Durocs Poland Chinas and large Yorkshire Swine, Rhode Island Red Chickens and eggs. W. M. HARSHMAN, Thurmont, Md.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUTOMOBILISTS ATTENTION—Fur-lined coat never worn, lined throughout with the best Australian mink, elegant Persian lamb collar, cost \$175, will sell for \$35; also pair of cinnamon bear robes \$30, cost \$120. Write W. SCOTT, 121 East 27th St., New York.

TROTTER MARE for sale—a handsome, black, trotting mare, and beautiful stud colt, very fast. Second cousin to Dan Patch. Price \$200. P. J. WYAND, Cumberland, Md.

FOR SALE—Two litters Scotch Collie puppies, sired by the noted "Flying Comet" and Laddie Boy," out of bitches bred in the purple; perfectly marked golden sable; strong, healthy, farm-raised stock. Prices from \$10 up. FRANK H. TAYLOR, Reedsville, Pa.

SEND 10c for a sample copy of the largest, newest, race-horse paper published. P. J. WYAND, Cumberland, Md.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Registered Holstein bull calf. Mostly white. Fine individual. Good pedigree. Write for pedigree, photograph and price. MADISON COOPER, 101 Court, Watertown, N. Y.

POTATOES—I have some extra nice quality Seed Potatoes, Green Mountains, State of Maine, Norcross Gold Coin, Ruloff, Mills Prize, Carmens, Sir Walter Raleigh and Spaulding Rose. I can sell at 60 cents per bushel; cash with order. Shipment when desired. Send me your order at once and get some of this choice stock. J. E. WALKER, Avoca, N. Y.

BLOODED STOCK for March.

HOG CHOLERA CURED

SNODDY REMEDY CO., Alton, Ills.

Gentlemen: I have now given your remedy a hard test. My hogs were very sick and dying when I began the use of your remedy. A few of them were so near dead I could not get the medicine in them and these of course died. I have saved everything else that was able to take the treatment and my hogs are now in fine shape and are on full feed doing well. My sows that were near farrowing time had the cholera and I cured them. They have since farrowed strong, healthy pigs and the sows and pigs are doing fine. It is the only remedy that I have ever heard of that will absolutely cure hog cholera after the hogs are sick and especially save the pigs from the sows after going through the cholera as mine did. I have the utmost confidence in the remedy and recommend it to all hog raisers as a remedy that they can rely on in safety. I will answer any letters addressed to me from feeders who will enclose postage for reply.

With kindest regards, I am, Respect.,
 Snoddy's free book of instructions will explain the whole method of handling diseased herds and keeping hogs in thrift, will be sent free on request. Address

The Snoddy Remedy Co., Alton, Ill. Station "C"

SWINE.

The hog is the most plastic of all farm animals. In his wild state he is of unflinching gameness, an intrepid fighter, fleet as a race horse, and almost as cunning as a fox. Our ancestors transformed him into a domestic animal, and adapted him to their use, by breeding, selection and feeding. The intelligent breeder can make from an animal so plastic about what he pleases, and the farmers have a right to demand that usefulness be the aim of every breeder and the reason for every purchase. All admire a good-looking hog, and there is no reason why good looks should not go with the highest usefulness, but neither good looks nor fancy breeding should stand for a moment in the way of the hog that combines vigor of constitution, growthiness, and reasonably early maturity with a form pleasing to the eye of either breeder or farmer. When we come to the final test of beauty, "pretty is as pretty does." The prettiest hog, after all, is the one that is most profitable; the one that makes the most and best pounds of gain from a hundred pounds of the most inexpensive dry matter; the one that makes the largest contribution toward providing for the family necessities; toward meeting the interest on the mortgage, and to paying the mortgage itself; for the addition to the house, the new carpet, the piano or organ; the new dresses for the girls, or for their education at school. If the breeders of any breed depart from this practical hog they make a mistake, for sooner or later the common-sense farmer will demand the common-sense hog, waiving any preference he may have for points merely fanciful.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

Of all the means of successfully warming a chilled pig and restoring his interest in things earthly, probably there is nothing better than a pail or other vessel of water heated to about 95 to 98 degrees F., in which his body and limbs can be submerged for 10 to 20 minutes. In many instances it will well-nigh revive the dead. If after this hot bath Mr. Pig is dried and placed where he can suck a well-filled teat his outlook on the future will be much improved.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

WATER FOR HOGS.

The hog is not a heavy drinker, yet it consumes quite a little water every day, and it requires more in hot than in cold weather, not only for maintaining a normal temperature, but for good digestion and health generally. The hog will drink more frequently than perhaps any other farm animal, taking only a small amount at a time where it has constant access to water.

Not only does the hog require a good and constant water supply for drinking, but it should have water for wallowing in during the hot weather. Any farmer who has dealt with hogs knows that the animals soon become excessively heated with a small amount of physical exertion. The hog does not sweat as do some other domestic animals, hence it naturally takes to water to wallow in for cooling its body when hot. Nature knows best, and if it were not best for hogs to wallow in water they would not do it. The water is not only cooling to them, keeping them in better health and appetite, but it makes them more comfortable in other ways, also conducive to their thrift and well being. When the water is muddy, the mud sticking to the hair and body prevents insects from biting them, and no doubt has a tendency to kill the lice so often infesting them. Where a constant water hole cannot be provided for the hogs in pasture, there should at least be some cool shady places where they can root out wallows in the moist, cool soil for their comfort.

QUITE REASONABLE.

Abner, Jr.—"Say, paw, our best brindle cow is daown on th' village lot a-eatin' ov all th' tin cans she kin find."

Abner, Sr.—"Wa-al, what on ut?"

Abner, Jr.—"Nathin', only I thought mebbe she'd be givin' us condensed milk soon."

THE PROPER TREE.

Curious Charley—"Do nuts grow on trees, father?"

Father—"They do, my son."

Curious Charley—"Then what tree does the doughnut grow on?"

Father—"The 'pantree,' my son."

—Purple Cow.

Orient, O., Nov. 16, '09.

Barn Yard Manure.

Barn-yard manure increases the water-holding capacity of the soil; and instead of dumping the manure in some convenient, out-of-the-way place, or leaving in the yard to deteriorate, or to rot the structures against which it is so frequently piled, the farmer can not only save money, but at the same time conserve the moisture of his soil, by immediately spreading it upon his fields. To get manure on to the fields quickly and effectively a manure spreader is very useful.

Without moisture, fertility is of little consequence; and moisture without fertility will not produce satisfactory results. The soil must be supplied with organic matter to replace the plant-food extracted from it by growing crops. This must come largely from the barnyard and from plowing under green crops, stubble and so forth. Unless they pay attention to modern methods of agriculture farmers soon complain of wornout soil; the value of the land drops and the young men look for a better chance elsewhere.

Manure from the barn-yard adds humus to the soil; and humus acts like a sponge; retaining moisture in the soil, making it more capable of absorbing a heavy rain-fall and of holding it there longer. The moral, therefore, is to save and carefully spread all barn-yard manure over the fields. Manure is worth dollars, and will put dollars into the farmers' pockets.

Bulletin No. 187, Virginia Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Va., says, in an excellent treatise on the use of lime on farms: If used judiciously liming the soil has a wide field of usefulness. Lime is not a fertilizer, but an indirect soil improver. It is more of a soil stimulant than a plant food. It is not a substitute for manure, but a reinforcement of it. If used as a fertilizer simply, and not in connection with a general plan of soil improvement, it may be a positive injury to the land. Liming should be practiced only in connection with a rotation of crops and a system of farming that returns humus to the land.

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS

POULTRY.

Raise Better Quality.

Why not better the quality of the flock this season by more careful selection? Don't use eggs from the entire flock for hatching, but make up a breeding pen of your best hens and use only their eggs. Twenty hens in a colony house about 7x9 out in the orchard, with a yard about fifty feet square, will furnish a setting of eggs per day during the season, which is about all the average farmer will care to use. Keep two males for this pen, changing every few days. The right kind of a cock bird is too unselfish for his own good and will call the hens to eat all the good things while he goes hungry; shutting him up a few days and feeding him will keep him in better condition.

This plan also prevents fighting and will mean more fertile eggs. Weight, vigor, appearance of the flock, laying qualities, all will be greatly improved and the infertile eggs produced by the balance of the flock will keep better during warm weather, and will be much better for putting away for next winter.

W. E. Vaplon,
Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

EGGS.

Their Cost Explained by a Man Who Grew Up With Chickens.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Secretary Wilson says, according to The Sun, in his annual agricultural report for 1910 that the high cost of living should be laid not at the farmer's door but at the middleman's. He claims the farmer receives only 50 per cent. of the consumer's price on poultry, 60 per cent. on eggs and 60 per cent. to 75 per cent. on vegetables, &c. I think the high cost of eggs at least should not be laid at any one man's door. Eggs are a by-product with the average farmer and as yet he is not awake to the fact that he is travelling in an old wornout rut that his forefathers had been using for a century or more. Nine-tenths of the eggs sold in the East come from Western States and are made up in carload shipments. The average farmer markets his eggs weekly to the country merchant, the country merchant to the carload shipper, the carload shipper to the commission man, the commission man to the jobber, the jobber to the retailer and the retailer to the consumer. After allowing from three to seven days in each man's hands how can you expect the eggs you are buying in the average dairy or grocery store to taste like new laid eggs? The best the jobber can do is to take them as he finds them and sort and inspect them before a strong light and grade them the best he can before delivering them to the retailer, but this does not make them fresh.

I grew up with the chickens on a farm in Orange county and have been making a life study of fresh eggs direct from the farm to the consumer. My fourteen years experience in New York as a middleman between the farmer and the consumer confirms

Secretary Wilson's idea that the farmer should get closer in touch with the consumer.

For ten years we tried to satisfy the consumer with the old fashioned gathered eggs and found that they demanded something better. Our records show that each case purchased averaged two dozen rotten eggs a case. Egg receipts in New York the last year, according to the New York Mercantile Exchange records, were 4,256,320 cases. If each case averaged two dozen rotten eggs the enormous amount of 8,512,640 dozen have gone to waste. At an average price of 25 cents a dozen this amounts to \$2,128,160. Our method of collection has cut the loss in half, and it can yet be greatly improved on. We have over 100 square miles of territory in a nearby State divided into routes, and the route man calls at the farmer's door twice each week and collects his eggs. These eggs are forwarded daily to our New York office, carefully inspected and graded by expert egg inspectors, packed in cartons and delivered daily to the various grocers and dairies in New York.

We claim we are getting eggs collected in this way three weeks nearer the hen. We put these eggs on the market at the same price the other fellow does the other kind and we find the consumer is willing to pay top prices when he gets what he is paying for. I think it is safe to say in two places out of every three, particularly at this time of the year, the eggs are from one month to six months old before the consumer gets them. Just as soon as the Western farmer wakes up to the fact that his eggs are just as good when laid as the nearby farmer's (who is getting from 50 to 55 cents a dozen by shipping direct to the retailer) then he will look

for the outlet that is more direct to the consumer and will not be satisfied with 30 to 32 cents a dozen which he is now getting. These methods will have a tendency toward lower prices and better quality.

This is an attempt to explain the high cost of eggs. Let others who are handling other commodities use the sieve and sift out the unnecessary middleman's profits, then prices will be lower all along the line.

Winfield H. Mapes.

DAINTY BILL OF FARE FOR 4-EGGS-A-DAY HEN.

WINSTED, Conn.,—"What do you feed the hen that lays four eggs a day?" N. J. Welton, of Oxford, was asked. He replied without a moment's hesitation:

"Boston brown bread with round steak and onions for breakfast; corn bread and long clams on toast for dinner; bread and butter, baked apple, cold roast beef for supper; crackers and weak tea with malted milk for midnight lunch.

"I found the hen on the nest very early one morning," said Welton. "I began feeding her differently and soon found her on the nest at dark, and to treat her nicely I placed a good light that shone on her nest and also on her perch.

"About 11 P. M. I went to see how she was getting along, when she hopped from her nest and left an egg. After walking around a little she took her perch for the rest of the night. At 10 o'clock next morning she laid another egg.

"Now, both of these were laid within twelve hours and were both double yolk, equivalent to four eggs within the twelve hours."

THESE SICKLY-LOOKING CHICKS NOT FED OUR WAY

They wouldn't be wilted, forlorn and droopy, as are these poor little fellows. What's the matter? Likely some one has been feeding a lot of table scraps, or sour bread, or some other indigestible mixture that is fermenting in their stomachs. Tomorrow the owner will find eight or ten dead, and wonder: "What killed my chicks?" Chicks are babies and must have baby food. That's why Puritan Chick Food is so successful in rearing chicks, keeping them well and holding down the death-rate. It just "fits" the interior mechanism of the digestive organs of a chick.

Puritan Chick Food

(The Safe Kind)

has a delightful taste and odor to a little chick, because it is compounded of those very pure, wholesome and sweet elements that naturally attract it. Your little "puff-balls" will make things fly scratching; they are always happy and busy when fed on it. Some of the largest poultry plants use Puritan Chick Food. It pays them. It will pay you, no matter how small your flock. It is foresight, wisdom, economy and profit, for you always to keep it on hand. It's true life insurance for your chicks, all other things being equal. We guarantee it so, and refund money if you're not satisfied. So fussing about it, either—your word is final. Puritan Chick Food is put up in 5-lb. boxes for 25c; 25-lb. bags \$1.00; 50-lb. bags, \$1.75; 100-lb. bags, \$3.25. Ask your dealer for it. If he hasn't it we'll supply you. Booklet free. Write now for it.

Puritan-American Poultry Food Mfg. Co.,
Bound Brook New Jersey



COMPARISON OF 1910 AND 1909 RATES.

Comparison of the provisional death rates per 1,000 of population for 1910 with the death rates per 1,000 of population in 1909, for those states in which about 80 per cent. of the deaths for 1910 have already been returned, is as follows:

California, 13.5 in 1910; and 13.4 in 1909; Connecticut, 15.6 in 1910; and 15.0 in 1909. Indiana, 13.4 in 1910; and 12.9 in 1909. Maine, 16.7 in 1910; and 15.6 in 1909. Massachusetts, 16.0 in 1910; and 15.4 in 1909. Michigan, 14.0 in 1910; and 13.1 in 1909. New Hampshire, 16.7 in 1910; and 16.0 in 1909. New Jersey, 15.5 in 1910; and 14.7 in 1909. New York, 16.2 in 1910; and 15.7 in 1909. Pennsylvania, 15.6 in 1910; and 14.7 in 1909. Wisconsin, 11.8 in 1910; and 11.8 in 1909.

The total number of deaths for the District of Columbia (city of Washington) for the year 1910 was 6,513 and the death rate was 19.6 per 1,000 population. The number of deaths for 1909 was 6,216, corresponding to a death rate of 19.0.

In general 1910 was a very favorable year, according to Chief Statistician Wilbur. This statement is the earliest of the kind ever given out by the Census Bureau.

Washington, D. C. Census Director Durand has received from Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, chief statistician for vital statistics in the Bureau of the Census, a provisional statement of mortality in the death registration area of the United States for the year 1910. It is estimated that the death rate is but little greater than the phenomenally low rate for 1909.

The Census Bureau receives monthly returns of deaths from registration states and certain cities in nonregistration states, these constituting the death registration area. This area comprises about one-half of the total population of the United States.

While the returns are not all in for the year 1910, under the system of monthly reports which has been carried out by the Census Bureau for some time so large a proportion of the returns has been received that an approximate provisional estimate of the mortality of the registration area can be made, which will be subject to change when the complete data have been received.

Belle Brand Crushed Oyster Shells

Make Poultry PAY!

Tests show where these shells have been used—duration of test 22 days—number of eggs, 35; weight of eggs, 1489.5 grammes. Where Sharp Grits were fed—test 22 days—number of eggs, 6; weight of eggs, 257.8 grammes. This is convincing argument why every poultry house or yard should have them. They'll make hens lay an egg a day, with firm, hard shell—less liable to break in shipment.

Belle Brand Crushed Oyster Shells supply Carbonate of Lime in natural form and act as a grit, making them superior to any other poultry food on the market. Write for Free Catalogue to
LOUIS GREBB, BALTIMORE, MD.

HEALTHY HENS LAY FERTILE EGGS

We have for sale a limited number of

Eggs That Hatch Healthy Chicks

Taken From Our First Mating Pens.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Our fowls are the Strong, Hardy, Winter-laying Kind. Raised and wintered in open front-houses, insuring Strong, Healthy Chicks.

Price, per setting of fifteen—either kind—\$2.00.
Carefully packed, prompt shipment, safe delivery.

Woodland Poultry Farm,

Bound Brook, N. J.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON. From Cotton.

In compliance with a request I am showing you substitutes for cotton, both in the yarn and in plain and dyed piece goods, and also in combination with worsted. This is made from spruce wood pulp by a process invented by a Frenchman, and arrangements are being made for its extensive production, both in England and on the Continent, but I understand that it is not as yet manufactured in this country.

Although it is termed a substitute for cotton the samples will indicate that it does not have the identical effect, as it takes on dyes, bleaching and finishing more brilliantly than the cotton fibre. It will resist boiling in water or caustic potash solution for some minutes without change, and its combustibility is certainly not more rapid than that of cotton. The cost of its manufacture is much lower than the market price of cotton. The fibre can be made of any length, as in the case of artificial silk, which it does not resemble in other characteristics, being, as was stated above, highly resistant to solutions.

The strength of the yarn apparently exceeds that of cotton, although I have not any comparative tests.

SEES PRIMARY PLAN IN BIBLICAL TIMES.

Iowa Clergyman Adopts Method to Select Nominees for Offices in His Congregation.

Des Moines, Iowa, Saturday—That the primary election is not a new institution and that it is just in the election of church officials, as well as of State officials, is the view of the Rev. Mr. J. W. Graves, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, in this city. In conformity with this opinion Mr. Graves has announced a primary election in his church for the purpose of selecting nominees for church offices. The election will be held in January.

"There is nothing new in politics any more than anything else," declares Mr. Graves. "The apostles in selecting a successor to Judas named two candidates, Joseph and Matthias, and then they cast lots and the latter was chosen.

"The last four verses of the first chapter in Acts is my proof that the modern primary had its origin in the Bible. Relative to the successor of Judas the four verses read:—

"And they appointed two, Joseph, called Barsabas, who was surnamed Justus, and Matthias. And they prayed and said:—'Thou, Lord, which knowest the hearts of men, show whether of these two thou hast chosen.' And they gave forth their lots, and the lot fell upon Matthias, and he was numbered with the eleven Apostles."

"That was just as truly primary as could be. The eleven first chose two candidates and then elect one.

"I will follow this plan in my church primaries. Two ballots will be cast by each member for every office, and those receiving the highest number will be declared the nominees. At the January election officers will be elected from those."

The proposed primary election in the church is a decided innovation in Iowa, and it has awakened a great deal of discussion among members of the Des Moines Ministerial Association.

CARE OF WINTER VEGETABLES

Do not store away any unsound or bruised fruits or vegetables, as they will soon decay and cause all those next to them to go the same way.

Bury Irish potatoes on a well-drained spot. Cover with wheat straw about six inches deep, put on four inches of earth, and let this freeze lightly, then cover with six or eight inches of rough, strawy, stable manure. As soon as this gets wet and freezes put on six inches more earth and put it down smooth. This is for potatoes for seed and table use next spring before early potatoes come again. They will keep better than if kept in a cold storage plant.

Place beets, carrots, salsify, turnips and a few parsnips in a barrel. First put in two or three inches of garden soil, any mellow earth will do, then a layer of vegetables and so till the barrel is full or all are in. Place the barrel in a moderately warm cellar. A slight freeze will not hurt them.

An Irishman boarded the train and said to the conductor: "How far is it from Woonsocket to Mitchell?"

"It is 20 miles from Woonsocket to Mitchell," the conductor replied.

"Thankee, sir, and how far is it from Mitchell to Woonsocket?"

"Why, you darn fool, didn't I tell you it was 20 miles from Woonsocket to Mitchell. Do you suppose it is any further from Mitchell to Woonsocket?"

"Sure an' I didn't know. I know it is a deal farther from Christmas to Christmas than from Christmas to New Years."

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

TIMELY TOPICS OF PLANTS AND PESTS DISCUSSED WEEKLY.

By H. A. Surface, State Zoologist of Pa.

PRUNE NOW.

"During the dormant season is the time to prune your trees if you wish to promote their growth," says Prof. Surface, State Zoologist of Pennsylvania. He further adds that the first treatment of a tree infested with San Jose scale, or any other serious pest, should be to prune in accordance with the severity of the injury. "It makes no difference what has caused the damage to the tree, it should be laid down to the general rule to prune back the top in accordance with the amount of injury from which the tree has suffered. When a tree has been attacked by scale it is injured much worse than its outward appearance would indicate, and the pruning should consequently be very severe."

Among the purposes of pruning are to get rid of superfluous limbs, twigs and brush, to shape the top of the tree, to open the head in order to let in the light, air, and thus ripen perfect fruit in the interior, to bring down, or lower, the top of the tree by cutting away the superfluous upper stories, to prune away all dead and dying parts, and get rid of pests by pruning off and burning to promote the growth in certain desired directions by severe cutting in others, to get rid of branches that are too long to be reached by the spray pump, to take out branches that would cover others and thus prevent perfect spraying, to thin the fruit and prevent the weakening of the tree by overbearing, to insure the growth and life of recently planted trees, and to invigorate feeble trees by leaving but a few buds to be pushed into active growth instead of many developed but partially.

To insure best results from pruning a branch it should always be cut just above a living branch that it to remain, and with the slope of the cut in the same direction as the surface of the remaining branch. The surface of the cut stub can then be painted with ordinary oil paint. The best material to use is pure white lead and raw linseed oil. The pruning can be done at any time during the dormant season or before the buds burst. For the purpose of economy of spraying material, and thoroughness of work, it is important for the pruning to be completed before the spraying is undertaken. Grape vines should be pruned very closely leaving many short stubs. This should be done soon, or before the sap starts to flow, but pruning after the sap starts, causing the vines to "bleed," is not such a serious matter as one would suppose. It really results in no serious injury. All old raspberry and blackberry canes should be cut and burned. Gooseberry and currant stalks over three years old should be pruned out. The cuttings from grape, gooseberries, currant and quince can be planted in the ground and used to grow others if desired. To do this they should be well cultivated, in moist, fertile soil.

If your plans for Spring include the planting of a home or commercial orchard, or the beautifying of your home grounds, send for

The Stark Year Book for 1911 Volume II

today (postage 10 cents)—you will find it of inestimable value; a book to be kept and referred to as you would a dictionary or an encyclopedia.

The Stark Year Book for 1911 is a practical, testimonialized, easy-to-understand text book for the planter of fruit trees or other products of the nurseryman. It is understandable both to the experienced and the inexperienced alike.

Within its covers are 31 full-page illustrations of fruits and flowers in natural colors, representing 165 varieties and covering apple, crab apple, quince, pear, peach, apricot, cherry, plum, grape, currant, raspberry, blackberry, mulberry, dewberry, clematis and roses. The remaining 88 pages are devoted to descriptions and records of varieties and to information on all subjects directly related to fruit growing, such as planting and caring for an orchard, pruning, cultivation, cover crops etc., etc.

Another New Book

"The Wonderful Apple Stark Delicious" is another new book (just off the press) that you should have. It tells the wonderful story and record of Stark Delicious, the most remarkable apple ever known to apple history; it also describes, illustrates and prices a goodly number of specially good things in all classes of fruit that you should plant this

Stark Bro's Nurseries & Orchards Co.

Box 13, Louisiana, Missouri

HOW TO MAKE A GRAPE VINE GROW.

A prominent editor in Pennsylvania wrote to State Zoologist Surface, at Harrisburg, stating that his grape vine was making but little growth, and that he desired to learn how to make it more thrifty. The reply of Prof. Surface was as follows:

"To stimulate the growth of your grape vine, it is well to prune it back, and then fertilize it well with a nitrogen fertilizer, such as old stable manure or dressing from the poultry house, or scatter a handful of nitrate of soda in the ground around it once a month after the buds burst. Cultivation and abundant watering, especially with soap suds from the laun-

spring. This book sent free.

Stark Trees

for 86 years have been the standard by which all other trees are measured. Stark Trees have stood the supreme test of planting for more than 3-4 of a century—on their merits alone they have made us friends and customers by thousands in every tree-planting community in the country.

Stark Trees are the kind of trees that will please you—that will make you the best and most profitable orchard. They are grown right, sold at fair prices and do what they are expected to do—live and bear good fruit.

Our Stock

for spring is complete, the assortment unbroken, the varieties the best of the best, including Stark Delicious, Black Ben, & Stayman Winesap apples, etc., Alton, Krummel Oct., and the Elberta family of peaches; the world's best grapes, Eclipse, King Philip, Delicious and others. The best of the sweet and sour cherries, small fruits, roses, ornamentals, shade trees, etc. Any variety in any class of stock that is worthy of growing and planting you will find in our stock. We have everything in the fruit tree line and the best of the hardy ornamentals.

Whether or not you are ready to place your order, send for The Stark Year Book for 1911 (postage 10 cents) and "The Wonderful Apple Stark Delicious" (sent free). You will find much in these two books to interest you; they will help you to a better understanding of what trees should be, and why Stark Trees are everything trees can be.

PASTOR SETTLES 23-YEAR DEBT.

DEADWOOD, S. Dak.—Mrs. Abel Holmes of this city received a letter recently from the Rev. A. M. Malcolm, a Presbyterian minister at Albion, enclosing a check for \$12 in payment for a loan of \$5 made twenty three years ago. The Malcolm and Holmes families had lost all trace of each other until recently.

GOAT'S MILK FOR BABIES.

Health Officer Woodward, of Washington, D. C., has been advising householders there to keep goats to provide milk for the baby and for the invalids. He contends that the goat is the poor man's cow and that the animal does not run to tuberculosis, being impervious or nearly so, to the ravages of that disease. The goat has other weaknesses, it may be said. For instance, the Department of Agriculture wanted to build up a milk goat industry in this country several years ago and imported a large and promising herd of goats from Malta, where, it is said, goats produce more milk per goat than in any other country. But the goats all had Malta fever, and after the death of two people who drank their milk the animals were killed.

Next the department tried to import a herd from Switzerland, where, it is claimed, they have a very fine strain of milk-producing goats. But about that time there was an especially virulent outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the goat latitude, and as this country had recently had a brief experience with foot and mouth disease, which cost \$300,000 to stamp out, the goat experiment was again abandoned.

Now, at the experiment station at Bethesda, Md., there is being tried a new scheme. It has imported a lot of goats from Alabama, guaranteed to be acclimated and free from foot and mouth disease and Malta fever. The management claims it will be able to raise milking goats that will be pure and undefiled. They may not give as much milk in the first few generations as do the foreign goats, but they will have other advantages.

Abroad where goats are habitually used for dairy purposes they save much of the expense of milk delivery of which the dairymen complain. The goats are sent around by a boy and are milked at the door, the customer naming the amount to be squeezed out and not paying for the froth. Some of the officials of the Department of Agriculture who have recently been abroad and have seen this scheme in operation say the theory of delivering the milk in the original container may be all right, but that the details are not appetizing.

HERE'S TO THE GOAT.

Costs Less to Keep Than a Cow and Is More Useful in Every Way.

It is estimated that the provender consumed by a single cow will suffice for eight goats, whereas the milk of six goats equals the supply from one cow in measure, and much more than that in lacteal wealth. But in our country there is a prejudice against the goat, though it is a consumer of no foods except the cleanest and those altogether vegetable, whereas a chicken will eat anything at hand.

Yet the goat is making his way. Thousands of us eat "lamb chops" from a kid. It is just as good or better, for who ever heard of a sick goat, though all of us read of diseased sheep? Robinson Crusoe told of a goat that was ill, but it was from old age and due to the starvation that

BUYA NEW YORK STATE WAGON

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We make the best New York State Standard quality Wagons and sell them direct from factory to users at



No. 190—Runabout

Sells at retail for \$65. Easy riding, stylish and very durable. We defy competition with it.



No. 200—Buckboard

Retailers ask \$70 for its equal. Our own pattern, strongly made, easiest rider known and a general favorite.

Wholesale Prices

You save all dealer's and jobber's profits and obtain our binding guarantee for one year from date of purchase.

No Money in Advance

Any wagon will be shipped to you for free examination and approval. No deposit or references required.

Safe Delivery Guaranteed

You take no risk whatever. Every wagon will reach you in perfect condition, or it can be returned to us at our expense.

Send for Catalogue

Showing 200 styles of wagons and 50 styles of harness. Every approved pattern is shown at a wide range of prices.



No. 118—Top Buggy

Fully as good as retail for \$70. Will give years of service, nicely finished, and a bargain.



No. 350—Handy Wagon

Removable seats, very strong, and one of our best selling styles. Can't be duplicated anywhere for less than \$65.

ROCHESTER VEHICLE COMPANY, 368 Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

came to him from falling into a cavern whence he could not emerge.

The goat is a public benefactor, especially the Angora or Maltese breed. He cleans your farm of pestiferous sprouts and noxious weeds. He defies and defeats the sheep-killing dog. He is thrifty, and shifts for himself in greatly more measure than does the sheep, though he requires care, as does every farm animal from chicken to stallion.

Cheese from the milk of a goat is richer and far more wholesome than that from the cow, and he that drinks half a pint of warm milk fresh from the udder of the goat every morning at frugal breakfast will greatly prolong his life.

Possibly it is true that one cow, after she be discharged from the dairy, will make more beef than eight goats, but it will not be so wholesome flesh.

Here's to the goat!—Washington Post.

PROFIT IN BEES.

The production of honey is ranked by our statisticians as a "minor industry," but that is not an insignificant one is evidenced by the fact that during the past three years there has been an annual output of honey and bees' wax of about twenty-five millions of dollars. This represents only that part of the supply of which the Department of Agriculture at Washington has been able to get a record. It is safe to say that half as much more has been produced by small apiarists who have made no report of their products.

Since it has been discovered that bees can be kept with safety to

neighbors and with much pleasure and some profit to the amateur, in small gardens, and even on the roofs of town houses, interest in this subject is no longer confined to country residents favored by the proximity of abundant blooms.—The Christian Herald.



West Coast Where Fortunes Are Made

GROWING

ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, VEGETABLES

Offers biggest returns for the smallest investment. Yields \$500 to \$1500 per acre net. Two and three crops per year—highest prices secured in the best markets of the East and North—low freight rates and quick transportation via the S. A. L. Ry.

LAND IS CHEAP NOW

but prices are advancing—thousands of new settlers are taking advantage of the exceptional opportunities. Ideal, healthy climate, year round—plenty of high class labor—abundant supply of pure water.

MAKE YOUR PLANS TO-DAY

to own a small farm in this "Garden Spot." Perfect independence is assured.

Instructive booklet describing this wonderful country in detail mailed free on request. Address:

J. W. WHITE, GEN'L INDUSTRIAL AGT., SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY, NORFOLK, VA., DEPT.



THE HOUSEHOLD

BIG AUDIENCES ASTONISHED BY ODIVA'S FEATS.

Fishes have nothing on Odiva, who is appearing at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre this week in New York City.

In fact, there are several highly colored gold fish in the tank in which this modern mermaid dives and swims about, and they seem to envy her her sport.

In her floating and other parts of her act, Odiva, rightly called the "water nymph," is the perfection of gracefulness. She dives from different heights in the wings into the glass tank on the stage as beautifully as any gull glides to the water.

Odiva's act is wonderfully interesting. It is a whole show in itself. And everything is so nicely done that one wonders how it is that everybody in the world can't swim. Her feats under the water, all of which may be plainly seen by the audience, are nothing short of marvelous, with the result that Odiva's performance is one of the headliners in vaudeville.

Odiva first appears as a schoolgirl fully dressed, with blue ribbons flowing from her hat. She mounts the steps leading to a platform above the tank, casts her hat aside and dives headfirst into the water, clothes and all, almost before one realizes it.

The audience enjoys the unusual sight of a woman freeing herself of her skirts while standing at the bottom of a tank filled with water. As gracefully as she could remove her outer garments, even in her own apartments, the trick is performed, and Odiva comes forth in a black, tight-fitting bathing suit. Her shoes, too, are taken off, and it is all done neatly.

After this preliminary Odiva begins her performances in earnest, and one feat after another follows. She turns back somersaults. She takes the water head first, feet first, and in various other ways. And then she eats, pretends to sleep and even sews—all this, and more, beneath the water's surface of the transparent tank with its powerful reflectors in the rear. Every move of the dainty little water nymph may be seen as distinctly as if she were out in the open before the glare of the footlights.

In different poses she appears in living pictures as if suspended in the air, the water acting as a support. One of the pictures is called the prayer of the mermaid, and in this her wealth of chestnut hair appears as though the wind were blowing it.

In an endurance test the audience, if it cares to try, is asked to hold its breath while the young lady is at the bottom of the tank, reclining as though she were asleep. "One minute, ten seconds," is called out by the announcer. But long before this most of those who have tried not to breathe have given in and gone on with their talk. Usually Odiva remains under nearly two minutes.

In addition to the fancy swimming and floating, the diving is an interesting feature. Odiva takes to the water from one platform, and then from an-

other, all the time going higher, until finally she is on a level with the proscenium arch.

And all the while that the act is going on, with Odiva swimming and diving and splashing about, the gold fish, ten or fifteen of them, of various sizes, may be seen passing back and forward.—N. Y. Journal.

COLORS TO AVOID.

The question of color implies a knowledge of the complements of the different hues. It is this fact that makes a shade becoming to a woman, and when once the effect is recognized there will be fewer mistakes and greater beauty for fair and dark women. A little study of the result of a certain shade will bring to light the face that a shadow of a different hue is cast over the features.

Green gives a red appearance to the skin; therefore, women who possess ruddy complexions should avoid it. A delicate green, on the other hand, is favorable to pale blond complexions, because it imparts a rosiness to such complexions—red, its complementary color, being reflected upon green.

Violet is an unfavorable color for almost every kind of complexion, because, reflecting yellow, it increases that tint when it is present in the skin or hair; it gives to an olive complexion a jaundiced look.

Blue, again, is unsuitable to brunettes, because it adds to the darkness of the complexion.

Yellow, orange and red suit dark people, because, contrasting with the dark skin and hair, they not only show to greater advantage themselves, but enrich the hue of the black.

DANGERS OF GREATNESS.

Young Roger S. Hoar, newly discovered universal genius, has a rival in Stewart E. Howe, also a n. d. u. g. and also of Massachusetts.

It's great to be a genius and Reply to questions offhand. Because you clearly understand All things beneath the sun; But, youthful Howe and boyish Hoar, Permit an elder to implore That you take warning from a sore And sad All-Knowing One.

He was the most astute of chaps In fatherhood, golf, battle-maps, Foot ball, diplomacy and craps

That this big earth has seen. He could enumerate the spheres, Add figures like ten bank cashiers, And then, while walking on his ears, Shoot holes in a canteen.

He could outfly, outrun, outwalk, All things that soar or leap or stalk, And oh! he could outtalk all talk! In fact, so wide his skill

That whatso'er a man might do This universal genius knew That in a minute, maybe two, He'd do it better still.

Yet now he's buried 'neath the dew! O Howe and Hoar, although it's true, He wasn't quite as smart as you.

The warning's plain in sight; Although, from decimals to Dutch, All knowledge is within your clutch, Forget that you know so darned much And you may be all right.

—John O'Keefe.

WHY OWN

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

THE MERRIAM WEBSTER?

Because it is a NEW CREATION, covering every field of the world's thought, action and culture. The only new unabridged dictionary in many years.

Because it defines over 400,000 words; more than ever before appeared between two covers. 2700 Pages. 6000 Illustrations.

Because it is the only dictionary with the new divided page. A "Stroke of Genius."

Because it is an encyclopedia in a single volume.

Because it is accepted by the Courts, Schools and Press as the one supreme authority.

Because he who knows Wins Success. Let us tell you about this new work.

WRITE for specimen of new divided page. C. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass. Mention this paper, receive FREE a set of pocket maps.

NO TIME TO LOAD.

Two Irishmen who were out gunning had but one gun between them; and the one with the gun, seeing a bird on the end of a limb, took careful aim to shoot, when the other cried: "Fer Hivin's sake don't shoot, Pat." "Why!" said Pat, astonished. "The gun isn't loaded," said the other. "But I tell ye the bird won't wait," said Pat.—Exchange.

SAVE HALF THE LABOR

in sawing wood. You can do this and at the same time, cut more wood in a given time than in any other way by using



The IRELAND WOOD SAWING MACHINE
Table is mounted on grooved rolls, moves easily—cut of saw is down instead of against the operator as in old style machines. Must be seen to be appreciated. We also manufacture Drag Saws, Saw and Shingle Mills.

Send for prices and full information Ireland Machine & Foundry Co., 15 State St., Norwich, N. Y.

THE CORN TRADE.

From the Farmer's Advocate, York, England.

The marketing of the year's corn crops has now proceeded far enough to give a good test of values, and the result to the producer is disappointing. It usually happens that the high prices, if they should advance to a remunerative level, are current when the home agriculturist has sold the bulk of his corn, so that at this period of the year values generally rule comparatively low. The latest average, as officially returned, puts English wheat at 29s. 8d. per quarter, barley 25s. 1d., and oats 16s. 1d. In 1909 at the same date wheat averaged 32s. 7d., in 1908 31s. 10d., and in 1907 34s. 7d., the average for these years having been 33s., so that there is a drop in the four years' average of 3s. 4d. When quotations go under 30s. the wheat crop can scarcely be profitable, even under modern conditions of reduced rents, etc. There has lately been some improvement, and it is hoped by farmers that this may continue. They have not rushed wheat to the market, the sales at the statutory markets since the commencement of the cereal year having been 663,500 quarters, against 747,000 quarters in 1909, and 1,050,500 in 1908. English barley at 25s. 1d. per qr. is also under the average price by 2s. 1d., but the sales at the returning markets have been 1,407,000 quarters, against 1,154,000 for the corresponding period last year. It will thus be seen that the crop has been large, supporting the view given in the Summer that it was quite up to the average in quantity, although it was not secured in good condition, so that the proportion of choice samples is low. Oats, at 16s. 1d., are 1s. 8d. under the three years' average, and 2s. 1d., lower than last year. The sales have been under the average.

Two miserable looking hobos called on the dean of a medical college and proposed that he purchase their bodies for the dissecting room, as they were on the verge of starvation and had not long to live.

"It is an odd proposition," hesitated the dean.

"But it is occasionally done," suggested the spokesman eagerly.

"Well," said the dean, "we might arrange it. What price do you ask?"

"Over in New York," replied the spokesman, "they gave us forty dollars."

TO BOYS

We Want You To Become a Member of "BLOODED STOCK CLUB"

Have a business of your own and make more money in One Week than you ever made in a Month before.

If you want MONEY We can help you get it—it does not interfere with your regular duties—WE GIVE AWAY MONEY to those lucky enough to find it—JOIN the "BLOODED STOCK CLUB"—One in every town if we have members enough, and they all make money—ALL young and old. Write for full particulars and samples at once. Address, BLOODED STOCK CLUB, Oxford, Pa. No Capital Required.

BEEF CATTLE.

In raising beef cattle there are three standpoints to be considered; they are:

Breeders,
Feeders,
Butchers.

The breeder wants bone, the feeder, plenty of room for feed, and the butcher, less room.

The first thing to consider when buying cattle is form, which includes a deep body and short legs. The second essential is quality. By saying "quality," a fairly thick, elastic, and smooth covering is meant. When the feeder buys cattle he looks for a sappy hide, and hair that is fine and silky and of good luster. When cattle have harsh, coarse hair, they are out of condition.

There are several breeds of beef cattle. Among the best known is the Shorthorn. The Shorthorn is squarely built and weighs from 1,600 to 2,500 pounds. They are of English origin and of various colors.

Hereford is next largest breed, of English origin, are red with white faces, short horns, square bodies and short legs.

The Angus, a breed of Scotch origin, have smooth, short black hair, cylindrical in form.

The Galloway, a very hard breed, unlike the others, has long curly black hair; a longer, square body than the Angus, and is considered a very good breed.

The Red Pole, with smooth short hair, and not very compact; is more rangy than the other breeds, hence are not as good a breed as the others.

COST OF KEEPING A COW.

It has often been said that the skim milk and the manure left on the farm just about pays for the care and milking of the cow. By statistics this figures out just about right.

After freshening time the cow really needs little attention as far as labor is concerned besides milking, the care of the milk and the care of the stables and the little time spent in feeding the cow itself. In fact, the total cost would not be much more than \$20 or \$22, figuring the cost of labor at about fifteen cents an hour.

The value of the manure as a fertilizer, and there would be about three tons to a cow, would at least amount to about \$8, the skim milk one cow can produce would be worth on an average, say, about \$12, which would just about make the two accounts balance.—Farm Press.

THE COLD STORAGE WAIL.

"Say, Boss, I worked off some of that cold-storage butter to-day," said the new clerk, with an air of one who expected a compliment.

"Indeed! Well, that's good! Who drew the prize?" said the pleased grocer; for it was getting to be a difficult thing to do.

"Why I sent it to Mrs. Hash around on Board Street."

"Oh, thundering guns!" exclaimed the grocer, his tone changed and his face drawn in a pucker. "Why you blamed idiot, I board at that woman's house!"—Lippincott's.



TO READERS OF BLOODED STOCK WHO CUT THIS ADVERTISEMENT OUT AND RETURN TO ME AT ONCE I WILL GIVE A CASE OF

"Creola Talcum Powder."

FOR THE TOILET IT IS EXCELLENT—FOR SHAVING IT HAS NO SUPERIOR—SAMPLES FREE—ASK FOR THEM.

A SPECIAL MONEY-MAKING PROPOSITION WILL BE SENT YOU, TOO.

TRUSTING TO HEAR FROM YOU AT ONCE,

I AM, VERY TRULY YOURS,
ROSE A. FITZGERALD, Sec'y,
The Creola Chemical Co.,
B. S. 1416 Broadway,
N. Y. City.

CACTI FREE.

10 specimens free with each \$25 order. Dealers take notice—order at once.

Mrs. S. I. Pattison,
Wholesale Collector Cacti,
Mesilla Park, New Mexico.

MARK TWAIN AND THE PREACHER.

Upon one occasion he was introduced to a well-known preacher, whose church he had attended the previous Sunday. The preacher ventured to inquire how he had enjoyed the discourse, when Mark Twain replied that he would have liked it better if it had been original. The cleric looked at him in amazement and inquired his meaning, remarking that he prided himself that every sermon he preached was original.

Mark Twain fixed him with a steely eye. "Then how comes it, sir," he demanded, sternly, "that I have in my possession at home a book that contains every word you uttered?" The preacher looked more bewildered at this question than ever, and expressed a desire to see this volume, and Twain promised to post it to him the same evening. The preacher was greatly entertained to receive the next day a packet from the humorist containing a copy of an ordinary pocket dictionary.

STUMP PULLERS

Warranted the most practical machine made. One man can lift 20 tons. Made in 3 styles, 10 sizes. Screw, Cable and Hand Power. We manufacture a Title Ditcher and best CORN HARVESTER ever made. Cuts two rows with one horse. Agt's wanted. Write for catalog. Box 22, H. L. Bennett & Co., Westerville, Ohio

Our Classified Advertising Department

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PILGRIM'S MONUMENT, CAPE COD.—Near this spot I have a few house lots, all surveyed and properly recorded with Registry of Deeds. Would you like to own one of these fine lots on the Atlantic Coast? Sold reasonable and on easy terms. I also have a hon farm near here. Write for information. Lorenzo J. Peabody, Boston, Mass.

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160 ACRES WELL LOCATED, 100 acres Elegant Wheat Land. Price, 1800.00. Owner must have \$380.00 cash; \$320.00 can run from one to five years. Will take automobile if good for \$600.00. Kingery Realty Co., Kingery, Kansas.

DON'T PAY RENT. Own a farm. Particulars free. Write John McGehee, 105 West Main Street, Urbana, Ill.

COME TO THE GREAT Artesian Belt in Texas, where strawberries are ripe at Christmas, where we grow figs, dates, oranges, lemons, olives, grape fruit, and many other semi-tropical fruits, alfalfa, sugar cane, and two good corn crops each year. We will pay good commission to an agent in every county. Land sold on your own terms. Write for free transportation offer. Security Title and Guarantee Company, 201 E. Houston St., San Antonio, Texas.

FARM HOMES in Sunny South at fraction usual cost through Co-operative Land Clubs. Colony of 600 successfully located. New club forming. Desirable members invited. Edw. Miller, Ruskin, Fla.

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\$7.75 PAID FOR RARE DATE 1853 Quarters. \$20.00 for a Half-Dollar. We pay a cash premium on hundreds of coins. Keep all money coined before 1880, and send 10 cents at once for our New Illustrated Coin Value Book; size 4x7. It may mean your fortune. C. F. Clarke Co., Coin Dealers, Dept. 14, Le Roy, N. Y.

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MUTUAL REALTY CO.,
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REMNANT LIST.—Pottery, Glass and Enamelware thirds. Stoneware \$1 per barrel from Pittsburgh. Write us. Swazey & Co., Portland, Me.

ADJUSTABLE WINDOW REFRIGERATOR.—Iceless. All metal. Put up in five minutes, yet strong and safe. Sanitary. Bishop-DeWaters Co., 203 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

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MAGIC CLEANER.—Make it yourself, costs only a few cents, removes spots, stains, grease, etc., from garments and furniture. Cannot injure the choicest fabric. Saves dollars. No home will be without it after first trial. Send 10 cents for receipt. Address Mrs. Coventry, 5071 Maple Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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WANTED TO EXCHANGE portable roller rink for automobile, 50x80 waterproof tent, 40x70 hard maple floor, 150 pair skates, etc. Rink now in operation, in excellent condition. Will invoice \$1,200.00. Hammer Bros., Lamoni, Iowa.

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EXCHANGE billiard table and accessories for good motorcycle. Write for particulars. Address M. Rogers, 615 North 64th Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

DEMOISELLE AEROPLANE COMPLETE; want roadster automobile. Slingerland, Howe Cave, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE my Peloubet Reed Pipe Organ, cost \$1,000, for automobile. W. J. Bailey, Madisonville, Ky.

EXCHANGE 10 H. P. Locomobile steam engine, \$20.00; 10 H. P. Lane Steam engine, \$15.00. All kinds steam supplies. R. Roth, 1423 North Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE.—One 1 H. P. Wagner, 110 Volt, alternating current, sixty cycle, 1750 Rev. good as new, cheap. Machinery Sales Co., 17 East Woodbridge St., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE.—A good 7 1/2 Callahan vertical boring mill with one swivel head on rail; all

MACHINERY AND TOOLS FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.—10 H. P. Mason steam engine, \$30.00; 10 H. P. Whitney steam engine, \$35.00; 4 1/2 H. P. Locomobile steam engine, \$20.00; 10 H. P. Lane Steam engine, \$15.00. All kinds steam supplies. R. Roth, 1423 North Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

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FOR SALE.—A good 7 1/2 Callahan vertical boring mill with one swivel head on rail; all

automatic feeds; \$550.00 cash. Full line of other machine tools. Western Machinery Co., 6th and Baymiller Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

1 1/2 H. P. 2 CYCLE GASOLINE ENGINE, for pump and small machinery. Price \$30.00. J. H. Parden, Harrison, Ark.

TWO CYCLE TWO CYLINDER, 4x3 1/2, Marine and stationary gasoline engines, 10-12 H. P., at \$84.00, including coil, carburetor, etc. Castings and drawings for sale of same. Richards Iron Works, Manitowish, Wis.

TWO 2 1/2 H. P. and three 4 H. P. Buckeye gasoline engines at cost to move immediately. The Osborne & Sexton Machinery Co., Columbus, Ohio.

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DO YOU WANT to build small gasoline engines? We want to get in touch with some one who is, or can prepare to build two sizes of gasoline engines; largest weighing 800 pounds. Have complete patterns and drawings; splendid proposition to keep your factory busy. The Cyclone Drill Co., Orrville, O.

WE ARE PIONEERS in the manufacturing of Sheet Metal Goods, Pressed Steel Products, Metal Stamping, Dies, Tools, Models, Patterns, Novelty and Specialties. We manufacture and find a market for any good patented article. Chicago Model Supply Co., 1638 Clybourn Ave., Chicago.

IRON, BRASS AND ALUMINUM CASTINGS.—Metal Specialties. Patterns, Models. Polishing, Plating and Japanning. North Chicago Tool Works, North Chicago, Ill.

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AUTOMOBILES.—All models, lowest prices for immediate delivery—Buick, Ford, Maxwells, Oldsmobiles, Cadillacs, Packards, and hundreds others. Two-passenger Runabouts, \$95.00; three-passenger roadsters, \$100.00; four-passenger Roadsters, \$250.00; five-passenger cars, \$295.00. All guaranteed. 5 per cent. discount and \$10.00 electric horn free. Write now for latest illustrated bulletin. New York Motor Car & Cycle Exchange, 215 West 125th St., New York City.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION, four weeks' course covering shop and road work—provision for out-of-town men. Send for booklet P. M. West Side Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 313 West 57th St., New York City.

ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILES SACRIFICED, unheard-of offer. Any standard make. Wood's, Baker, National, Columbia, etc. Any of these high-grade machines we will sell for \$100. Harey Machine and Battery Works, 916 E. 43d St., Chicago.

LARGE STOCK of used automobiles, must be sold this winter at very low prices. Catalogue for stamp. Rubel Co., Louisville, Ky.

MOTORCYCLES.
K. & R. TWO-SPEED conversion set, used less than 25 miles, will fit and belt-drive motor motorcycle. \$40.00, cost \$60.00. Set of special rear stays for use with above to fit Merkel, \$10.00, cost \$20.00. New M-M side car complete, \$50.00. 1000 M-M Magneto Special Motorcycle, excellent order, \$100. Callwell's Motorcycle Agency, 10 Colden St., Newburg, N. Y.

MOTORCYCLES.—Enormous variety American and foreign makes—Marshes, Indians, Reading Standards, low as \$25.00. All guaranteed. Immediate delivery. Send for large illustrated bargain bulletin. New York Motor Car & Cycle Exchange, 215 West 125th Street, New York City.

JUST PRINTED, ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of used motorcycles, all prices reduced this winter. Largest stock for your selection in the South. Enclose three cents stamp. Don't hesitate to write. Rubel Co., Louisville, Ky.

40 SECOND-HAND MOTORCYCLES, all makes, \$35 up. Each one sold with our full value guarantee. Tiger Cycle Works Co., 782 8th Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE.—Nickel-plated spokes and nipples for motorcycles at low prices. R. Roth, 1423 North Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS.
CLERKS, TINNERS, MACHINISTS, Pattern Draftsmen, "Lay out;" your own letters and figure; our E-Z System book. Teaches you in thirty minutes, not a stencil system. Price, \$2.00 prepaid. Southwestern School of Letters, Waco, Texas.

BURNING CORNSTALKS WASTEFUL.

The old practice of burning cornstalks in the field is still practiced in some localities, and its wastefulness does not seem to be understood. While stalks may have but little value as manure, they have a good deal in the production of humus, and farming on land devoid of humus is a heartbreaking proposition. The cutting and plowing under the stalks involve no more labor than do the breaking and burning, while the former process saves all their value to the land. Ashes from corn stalks do not make good manure.

HUSKING HINTS.

Draw a few loads of corn shocks to the barn floor where you can continue husking stormy days.

Throw the corn into slatted boxes or baskets as you husk it rather than in heaps on the ground at each shock. This will save picking it up, and you can get each day's corn out of the field at night.

The low-down handy wader is very handy for drawing the fodder or the unhusked shocks.

Saving out the best ears when husking is a time-honored method of selecting seed. The professors tell us this is not the best way, but it is the way ahead of picking out corn from the crib next spring.

Seed corn needs to be well dried before it is put in a heated room. Artificial heat at a temperature of 70 degrees will quickly spoil the seed value of "green" corn.

Carry the twine for tying the fodder in a discarded kerosene can fitted with a temporary bottom and run it out the spout. This will prevent getting it tangled with the stalks.

Try to get all the corn into the cribs and the fodder into barn or stack as early as possible. After the fall storms set in the fodder depreciates rapidly, even in well-shocked bundles in the open field.

HUSTLING IN CHINA.

The great cotton goods factories owned by Europeans in different parts of the empire after running at a loss are now barely meeting expenses, while the Chinese factories of the interior are doing business at a big profit. The cause of this is concerted action on the part of the guilds in maintaining Chinese raw cotton at a price which is almost exorbitant to the foreigner. The Chinese manufacturer gets a special rate which enables him to take the business away from his European competitor.

The same story is heard from manufacturers in all other lines into which the Chinaman has entered as a competitor. Factories of all kinds are being built in every city, whether on the coast or in the interior, and for the first time in history it is Chinese capital, spent under the engineers, that is being used in the work of development.

A recently constructed cotton goods factory in Kiang Ying covering over fifty acres is making more money than all the European controlled cotton factories of Shanghai combined. All through the southern provinces of China the native built

and controlled factories are producing large outputs at big profits.

The big steel mills and iron furnaces at Hankow are working to the fullest capacity in supplying part of the demand of the Pacific coast steel trade. A recent contract entered into with the big steel mills at Irondale, Washington, provides for the sale of almost the entire product of the Chinese company, from 150,000 to 200,000 tons of pig iron a year.

Most of the mills at Hankow among them flour, silk and cotton mills, are managed by Chinese, and are paying big dividends. Throughout the whole Hankow region much construction work is being carried on, and only the Chinese reap the profits. Work on the great Oochong barracks, which houses almost 25,000 troops, is being done almost entirely by Chinese.

Shensi, a city on the borders of Mongolia, has established the first wool cloth factory in China. By mingling Chinese with imported wool they are producing a superior quality of woollen fabric, thus opening up a new field for the investment of Chinese capital.

The manufacture of oil from the soya bean has almost entirely passed out of the hands of foreigners. The Chinese have a practical monopoly of this business and they are developing its possibilities to the full extent.

J. E. Raiser, R 6, Galion, O.—The question of hops may seem to many a minor one, but nevertheless hops are a necessity. Nearly two-thirds of property owners or farmers do not bother with them, or even think of doing so. "It is not worth while," they say, "they are not expensive, and are easy to get." One stalk or vine (they multiply some) has supplied us generously. At present we have a very strong one. In the spring I put up a single pole (takes but a little time) which is covered by fall with a strong vine, and nearly always generously supplied with nice hops. We received enough this year to last for many years, but as the vine is still strong and thrifty, will set up a pole every spring and let nature do the rest. We dry them thoroughly and then put in cloth sacks until needed.

Summary.

The raising of hops on a commercial basis is something that seems to be receiving less consideration every year. We know that at least a few of our folks have been or are now raising them for making their own yeast, pillows, or to sell to their local bakers. For years this is what we used to do, but when the compressed yeast came into general use, we did away with hop growing entirely, and have not raised any since. In New York State and on the Pacific coast, hundreds of acres are devoted to the growing of hops, and where they can be grown free from rust, are quite profitable. We are not especially familiar with the conditions in the far West, but in New York State, where the growers depend on roving bands, a shade better than the common tramps, to do the picking, everyone is glad when the season is over. Farmers should raise a few hops each year for their own use and enough to help their neighbors out, as the most of them will not bother with them. Take Mr. Raiser's advice.

THE MICROBE'S SERENADE.

At a recent dinner given in New York to celebrate the first anniversary of the New theatre, George Ade read this tender madrigal:

A lovelorn microbe met by chance
 At a swagger bacteroidal dance
 A proud bacillian belle, and she
 Was first of the animalculae
 Of organism saccharine.
 She was the protoplasmic queen,
 The microscopical pride and pet
 Of the biological smartest set,
 And so this infinitesimal swain
 Evolved a pleading low refrain:

"O lovely metamorphic germ,
 What futile scientific term
 Can well describe your many charms?
 Come to these embrvonic arms,
 Then hie away to my cellular home,
 And be my little diatom!"

His epithelium burned with love,
 He swore by molecules above
 She'd be his own gregarious mate,
 Or else he would disintegrate.
 This amorous mite of a parasite
 Pursued the germ both day and night,

And 'neath her window often played
 This Darwin-Huxley serenade—
 He'd warble to her ever day
 This rhizopodical roundelay:

"O most primordial type of spore,
 I never met your like before,
 And though a microbe has no heart,
 From you, sweet germ, I'll never part,
 We'll sit beneath some fungus growth
 Till dissolution claims us both!"

A non-combatant wuz hit on 't head with a teacup as he wuz passin' th' Moots home this mornin'.—Abe Martin in the American Magazine.

N. W. AYER & SONS, OF PHILADELPHIA, 1911 ANNUAL.

For Publishers and Advertisers.
 1418 Pages, Royal Octavo.

For 31 years "The American Newspaper Annual and Directory" as it is now called, since N. W. Ayer & Sons purchased the "American Newspaper Directory," formerly owned and published by Geo. P. Rowell, now deceased, has reached our business office. It is always received with a deep appreciation for the vast and almost always correct circulation ratings of some 25,000 publications published in the U. S. and Canada. There is no other volume, of like character, that even approaches the correctness of "Ayers' Annual Newspaper Directory." It is recognized, as authority, for all publications, as to size, circulation, name of paper and publisher, as well as location, and much other valuable information. Each State has a map with up-to-date positive information, which is a very valuable feature. For 40 years the well known advertising agent, Geo. P. Rowell, of New York, published the "American Newspaper Directory," which has now been consolidated with the great Ayer & Sons' "American Newspaper Annual and Directory." For the small price of \$5.00 you may own one if you are a publisher or an advertiser. You should send for it at once.—Editor Blooded Stock.

WINTER INJURY TO FRUIT TREES BY SUN SCALD.

There is always more or less injury done to fruit trees in Colorado by sun scald during the winter. Especially is this true in those localities where the snow remains upon the ground in an unbroken plane for any length of time. It must be remembered, however, that every little blister or roughened bit of bark found on the tree is not due to sun scald, as is so often attributed. Sun scald for the most part is found on the southwest side of the tree and seldom runs up into the scaffold limbs.

Sun scald is more easily detected in the spring than during the winter, as at that time the outside bark turns to a brownish black color, and this discoloration extends through to the sap wood. Sun scald is thought to be due to the direct and reflected rays of the sun, this being accelerated by the reflection of the sun's rays on the snow. The rapid changes of temperature, causing freezing and thawing, may have much to do with the injurious effects of sun scald.

At this time of year it is well to make a careful survey of the orchard, and if any discoloration is to be found, it would be well to prevent any further injury by either applying a good coat of whitewash or wrapping with some light colored building paper, or where rabbits are likely to do damage, it would be well to use wood veneering, or common fly wire netting. A very good formula for a whitewash is the California one, which is as follows:

Quicklime.....30 lbs.
Tallow.....4 lbs.
Salt.....5 lbs.
Water—enough to make mixture flow well.

It is well to have the tallow melted and the salt dissolved before placing in the stone lime while it is slacking. This mixture makes a tenacious whitewash and one that is not easily washed off by rains or removed by other means. If wire netting is to be used, the strips should be cut wide

STEEL FENCE POSTS

are to be driven. Cost one-half the price of wood posts. Will last a life time. Plain, barbed or woven wire of any kind can be used. Over one million posts in use. Recommendations from 150 steady users. Large illustrated catalog sent free; contains much valuable information about fence construction, posts and their use. Of the one million posts in use, I never knew a man to return to wood posts after using the steel posts. The posts are reinforced at the ground line with a vitrified clay collar which protects the post and gives it an excellent surface bearing where it is needed. One man used 10,000 posts. By driving the posts it saves the labor of digging post holes. They are fire-proof and everlasting in every respect. The greatest farm fence post on earth. Our customers say so and they know, for they have used them. Write to-day for free catalog.

J. H. DOWNS

39 Cortland St., New York City.

enough to extend around the tree and to have about half an inch to turn back. This will help to hold the netting in place, as it can be overlapped and hooked into the opposite side. The height of the netting depends upon the distance the scaffold limbs are from the ground. As a rule eighteen to twenty-four inches is sufficient height for the netting.

If by some method the ground could be left in such shape in the fall of the year as to prevent snow from lying on a level plane for any length of time, it might do much toward preventing sun scald of young trees.

LIFE AFTER DEATH THE SAME AS ON EARTH.

So Says Wellesley College Writer, Who Asserts People Will Walk, Fly and Eat.

There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus.—St. Paul's description of life in heaven in his Epistle to the Galatians.

That in the life beyond the spiritual beings of men and women will walk, ride (perhaps in automobiles and flying machines), and eat as much as they do in this world is the opinion of Miss Lillian Whiting, a well known writer connected with the Wellesley College observatory. Furthermore, Miss Whiting asserts that undoubtedly a community of this sort exists on the planet Mars or some such heavenly body.

"It would seem to me," says Miss Whiting, "that the change we call death is merely the withdrawal of the spiritual body from the physical body and that we are much the same person immediately after this that we were before. Only we probably enter on finer conditions and better opportunities for progress."

"The latest of discoveries is that the strange substance called ether is the most substantial, perhaps the only substantial, thing in the universe. After the change known as death, when the spirit withdraws from its material envelope, we pass into this ethereal realm, and live either in space or perhaps on some star. Does it seem too much to say this?"

"Swedenborg, who was one of the best of thinkers, teaches that the physical body is merely the replica, the outer covering of the spiritual body. If that be true our form will be the same, and the ethereal body will have its eyes, ears, hands, feet—all, in short, that the physical body has. Why should we not walk and talk and pursue our aims there as we do here? There may be vehicles not so unlike our motor cars there moving by some form of electric energy, flying machines, and surely our intellectual and moral interests will create occupations for us as they do here."

"Psychic research reveals to us that there are lectures, preaching, music and art there, and, in fact, all that makes for our development and for being of use to others. Shall we take food there? The spiritual body will need food, just as the physical body needs it although of course it will be of a different kind."

"What about sleep?" she was asked. "I believe that in sleep we are often released into the ethereal world, and that many so-called dreams of our

BLOODED STOCK for March

friends who have died are really actual meetings and talks with them, spirit to spirit."

DIX FOR BETTER AGRICULTURE.

Also Tells State Grange He's for Good Roads Rather Than Boulevards.

Troy, Feb.—Gov. Dix made a hurried visit here to-night to address the State Grange, which began a four days meeting to-day. He was in a hurry because he had to be back in Albany on account of the reception at the Executive Mansion to the members of the Legislature.

The subject of agriculture, he said, required the best thought of the State and nation for its solution. He referred to the various schools of agriculture and declared their value had not been fully determined, but was of the opinion the State educational department should organize and give instructions in this most important subject, and he asked the co-operation of the Grange that it might be developed to the highest stage. The Governor said he had known where inefficiency had put a mortgage on a homestead, but the son, with agricultural education and modern methods of cultivation, had soon wiped it out.

Whether unaware or not that the State Master, Frank N. Godfrey, of Olean, in his annual address had criticized the Governor's message to the Legislature in reference to doing away with the highway commission as "a backward instead of a forward movement to better government," the Governor took up the subject and said:

"It is not my desire nor my purpose to tear down or destroy any of the plans of giving to the people the good roads that they require and are entitled to. The only object I have is to simplify the commission so that the authority and power may be directed by a single head known as the Superintendent of Highways."

The Governor wanted the roads for the benefit of the whole people at the least possible cost, with a public dollar having the same purchasing power as the private dollar. "It has impressed me," he added, "that during the recent period of road construction there has been a preference given for what may be termed boulevards."

HENS PAY FARM BILLS.

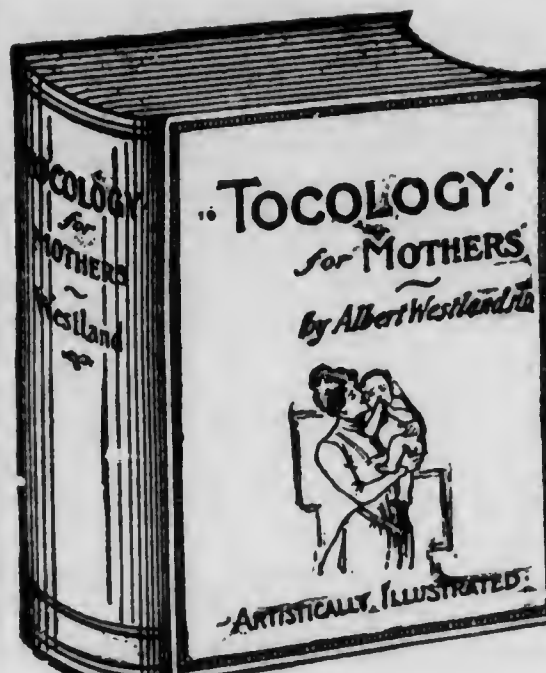
Flock of 200 Fancy Fowl Highly Profitable to Poultry Raiser.

WALLA WALLA, Wash.—According to a statement made at a luncheon given to poultry show exhibitors by Frank Breed, one of the best known fancy poultry raisers in the valley, all the expenses of a 400 acre wheat farm in the Walla Walla Valley are being paid by his flock of 200 hens.

After paying for all the groceries, fuel, meat and even for the threshing of 400 acres of wheat last year, the chickens had a balance of \$82.60 to their credit at a grocery store January 1.

They are pure bred poultry and are the property of C. C. Parker, who farms the Davies ranch on Dry Creek.

BLOODED STOCK for March.



A SPECIAL OFFER
That Should Be of Interest to Every Wife and Every Woman Going to Marry.
"TOCOLOGY FOR MOTHERS"
By Albert Westland, M. D.
A HOME GUIDE
Marriage Mother's Medical
A Self Instructor A Safe Adviser A Ready Reference

Millions of women have felt the need of such a book as "TOCOLOGY FOR MOTHERS." Probably you may have wished for just such a book yourself.

When a woman marries, her life becomes one of new and often perplexing conditions. Very few girls are prepared with a proper knowledge of how to take care of their health after marriage. It is owing to this ignorance that so many women become invalids, that so many children are born deformed or with weak bodies or minds.

"TOCOLOGY FOR MOTHERS" is, without question, one of the most indispensable books ever prepared for woman. It contains more truths, common-sense, vital facts, valuable advice and information than your doctor would give you for \$100. It answers in plain language a thousand questions that occur to the minds of women, young and old,—questions of so delicate a nature that they are difficult to mention, even to a physician.

All the knowledge a wife, mother, or daughter should have is contained in this book.

For a woman living in the country, at a distance from doctors, "TOCOLOGY FOR MOTHERS" is an absolute necessity.

"TOCOLOGY FOR MOTHERS" is printed on strong white paper, bound in cloth, and contains 400 pages, fully illustrated. Its size is 5 1/4 by 7 1/2 inches and 1 inch thick.

A FEW OF THE TOPICS COVERED.

Parts I. and II. Early Married Life and Child-Bearing

Chapter I. Duties and Responsibilities of Married Life.
Chapter II. Conditions of Life after Marriage—how to "settle down."
Chapter III. Signs of Pregnancy, duration, date of confinement.
Chapter IV. Disorders of Pregnancy, and what to do for their relief.
Chapter V. Miscarriage or Abortion; causes, prevention, management.
Chapter VI. Premature Birth. Signs of; care of mother, saving of child.
Chapter VII. Preparations for Confinement, articles required.
Chapter VIII. Confinement (labor) "false and true pains"; the three stages, describing what happens and what to do without a doctor.
Chapter IX. Convalescence; after-pains; rest, diet, bandaging, douching.
Chapter X. Mother and Infant; the art of suckling in comfort, weaning.

Part III. Children—Their Growth, Care, Training;

Common Disorders.

Chapter XI. Normal Development; size, growth, teething, walking, talking.
Chapter XII. Care of the Child; washing, bathing, clothing, outfit.
Chapter XIII. Nutrition; natural food, artificial food, feeding-bottles, etc.
Chapter XIV. Physical and Mental Training; systematic exercise, rest and play.
Chapter XV. Congenital (from birth) Defects; "marks," club-foot, hernia, etc.
Chapter XVI. Nursing Sick Children; how to apply remedial agents.
Chapter XVII. Early Infant Life; minor troubles, thrush, diarrhoea, constipation.
Chapter XVIII. Disorders of Teething; mouth ulcers, indigestion, cold, croup.
Chapter XIX. Common maladies; earache, catarrh, tonsillitis, bronchitis, eruptions.
Chapter XX. Emergencies, what to do for bruises, burns, sprains, bleeding.

Part IV. Later Married Life—The Change and After.

Chapter XXI. The Menopause, or change of life; hints for comfort and health.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

Given Upon Request to Any Subscriber Who Sends \$1.00

a year's subscription to BLOODED STOCK and this valuable book, TOCOLOGY FOR MOTHERS, postpaid.

This book has never, heretofore, been sold for less than \$1.00, and cannot now be obtained at booksellers for less than \$1.00. Do not delay sending in your subscription, as we have only a limited number of books. The book and publication may be sent to different addresses, if desired. Remit by money order, check, draft or registered letter. A money order costs but a trifle, and may be sent at our risk. Address all orders to Blooded Stock.

BLOODED STOCK,
OXFORD, - - PA.

SIX MONEY-MAKING SYSTEMS FREE.

With each advertising course we give, absolutely free, the full and complete plan of six successful Mail-Order plans, with any one of which you can make big money.

Do you know how many "schemes" are being operated to-day on a Mail-Order basis? You perhaps would be surprised at the large number. We do not mean "fake" schemes, but schemes that are perfectly legitimate. At least one-half of all the advertisements in Mail-Order papers are of the "scheme" nature. You may not recognize the "scheme" part but it is there just the same. If you doubt this assertion, carefully read over the ads. in any Mail-Order paper and you will be convinced that the above statement is correct—that one-half of all the legitimate Mail-Order enterprises now being operated and making money are of the "scheme" nature.

Grit, energy, and a good scheme makes a combination that can't be beat. And a Mail-Order scheme is the biggest winner of them all. With one of the plans we outline there is one concern that uses—on this one plan alone—1,000 Ingersoll watches each week. Just figure out their profit! With another one of them there is one concern that made \$100,000 last year. We will say further that no plan is outlined that is paying others less than \$10,000 a year each.

As already stated, we intend to give, absolutely free, with each advertising course (and no one else can get them under any circumstances, the complete plan and details of six successful money-making Mail-Order systems.

YET IN ITS INFANCY.

The mail order trade is in its infancy, just as electricity was twenty-five years ago. Its scope is as extensive as that of commerce itself, and great fortunes await those who are shrewd enough to take advantage of the opportunities afforded. When one member of a family goes into the mail trade, he or she can secure the assistance of other members of the family in spare time, thereby making a great saving in clerical and other expenses. Many a profitable mail business is conducted in a home by members of a family.

ALL BEGAN IN A SMALL WAY.

It is a remarkable fact that all the great Mail-Order successes have had their beginning upon small capital; in fact, small capital at start seems to be a requisite.

A young lady in New Carlisle, Ind., a small town, was a stenographer in a law office up until three years ago. She embarked in the Mail-Order business, and now has eighteen persons in her employ. Her profits now amount to over \$300 per week.

There's a young lady in Boston, not more than 23 years of age, who now conducts a monthly home publication which is paying her \$12,000 annually, who got her funds from advertising and selling sachet powder through the Mail-Order trade.

QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

Do I need a license? Not required in any State, city or town.

Will \$10.00 start me? Yes, in a small way.

(Continued on page 18)

What do you recommend? ANY THING may be sold through judicious advertising. My 6 (six) free plans tell you what you are most likely to make big money on, and they can be worked in city, village or country equally well, and they will start you on the right road to a fortune. I mean this.

Do I have to give all my time at first? Absolutely No. You can attend to your mail and orders in the evening and at your own home. Only a small room required. If you have a position you can keep it until your business becomes so large that it is absolutely necessary to quit your position, and not before.

Do you furnish six plans free and tell me what is best to advertise and sell? Yes, certainly, as I have stated before, and any one of which should net you \$20.00 to \$40.00 weekly, in clean cash, in a small way. Then you can build up your business by reinvesting profits in advertising, to thousands of dollars income every year.

Can your plan be used without advertising so as to make me money? Yes, in a small way, either in city, village or country one could make \$20.00 to \$40.00 per week with any one of the plans I furnish you.

A Complete Mail-Order Instruction Course, telling you exactly how to start and conduct a Mail-Order business, no matter where located. Above are extracts from Mail-Order Book.

This Course has been sold for \$10.00 but we will give it to you, charges prepaid, for twelve yearly subscribers to **Blooded Stock** at 25 Cents each. If interested send us the twelve subscribers' names and \$3.00, and we will send you Course of Instruction by return mail. Address.

MAIL-ORDER EDITOR.
BLOODED STOCK,
Oxford, Pa.

Mail-Order Book, sample copies and Blanks free.

Added Troubles.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
The defeated Republicans are doing a lot of worrying about the fearful task the Democrats have ahead of them. 'Twas ever thus.

BACTEROL THE ONLY ANIMAL WASH AND DISINFECTANT CONFORMING TO BULLETIN #100 of the U.S. DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE. BRUNO GROSCH & CO. 79 JONES LANE N.Y. CITY.



The GUERNSEY COW
Her Dairy Products have Scored the Highest Quality and Best Color
Full information of this fine breed of GUERNSEY CLUB, Box V, Peterboro, N. H.

GIVE AWAY YOUR COWS--if they wont breed.

Abortion and Sterility are the Bane of the Farmer's Life

STERILOID

Positively Prevents Abortion! Positively Prevents Barrenness and Sterility.

Steriloid heals, cleanses, strengthens the reproductive organs, allays irritation, and destroys the germs of Abortion. Ordinarily cows get with calf after one treatment. Steriloid prevents disease and keeps cows regular breeders. It is not an experiment; when used according to the simple directions it has never been known to fail.

SPECIAL NOTICE—To meet the competition of imitators and the number of worthless preparations which, inspired by the success of STERILOID have recently placed upon the market, the price of STERILOID has been reduced. Until further notice, from \$2 to \$1.

Guarantee—If STERILOID does not do all that we claim for it, we will refund the purchase price.

MARTIN REMEDY CO., E 398-408 COLUMBUS AVE., NEW YORK
Reference: Colonial National Bank, New York.

**CLARK'S
CUTAWAY
TOOLS**

FOR ORCHARD AND FARM

All genuine "Cutaways" are intense cultivators and will increase your crops 25 to 50 per cent. Our Double Action "Cutaway" Harrow is a wonderful invention—can be used in field or orchard. Perfect center draft. Drawn by two medium horses will move the earth twice on every trip. We can prove it. "Intensive Cultivation," our new catalogue is Free. Send for it today.

CUTAWAY HARROW CO., 806 Main St., Hingham, Conn.

**HIS
DOUBLE ACTION
CUTAWAY HARROW**

HAVE THE ANIMALS SOULS?

"For that which befalleth the sons of men, befalleth beasts; even one thing befalleth them; as the one dieth, so dieth the other; yea, they have all one breath; so that a man hath no pre-eminence above a beast; for all is vanity."

"Who knoweth the spirit of man that goeth upward, and the spirit of the beast that goeth downward to the earth."—Ecclesiastes iii, 19-21.

The surface of the earth, the air as high as we can study it, the depths of the sea, swarm with animal life.

The earth rolls around the sun bathed in its warm light. Millions of creatures die with every revolution of the planet which is their home. And man "going to and fro in the earth, and walking up and down in it" rules the little animals and the big ones and calls himself sole heir of immortality. He says: "For me this earth was made and balanced in its wonderful journey; for me alone the marvels of future life are reserved."

He digs up the strange creatures from the slimy depths of the ocean, studies and labels them.

He dissects one animal to study his own diseases. He skins another to cover his feet with leather. He eats one ox and hitches its brother to the plow. He uses nature's explosive forces to bring down the bird on the wing. He sweeps the rivers with his nets.

The stomach of the well-fed man is the graveyard of the animal kingdom.

When his dinner is finished, the man well fed strokes his stomach contentedly and says to himself:

All is well. For I have a soul and they have none. They have died to feed me. I am happy and they should be satisfied.

What is the nature of the spirit that directs our humble animal brothers and sisters? They cover the earth as long as we let them, give place to us as the human race increases, and without any thought of organized resistance, die that we may live.

Have these animals souls?

You have seen the bird grieving over the destruction of its nest.

You have studied the pathetic eyes of the lost dog, and the sad submission of the tired, beaten horse.

Is there not soul in those stricken creatures, and spiritual feeling deeper than that displayed by many men? First came all animal life, as we know it, and then came man.

Science and religion agree on this point, at least.

All owe their being to the same eternal force. On this point again religion and science agree.

Is the life in animals merely a passing dream, or does it express in its humble way the promise of life eternal?

In Italy a scientific villain experimented on a dog to ascertain the power of maternal affection.

The dog was most cruelly tortured. Its new-born puppy was beside it. Its nerves were racked, its spine injured, but whenever permitted to do so, the poor tortured animal mother turned its head toward its whining child and licked it affectionately.

Until it died there was nothing that could overcome maternal love in the heart of that poor dumb mother.

Is there not soul in such love as that?

When in his system of rotation the farmer is ready to plow up his alfalfa, he has another inestimable contribution to the land's fertility in the stubble and roots. It is not recommended to plow under any considerable growth as a green manure, as the hay crop is too valuable. Its market value would buy more fertilizers than the same growth is worth for humus. After a field has stood for five or six years, the roots have added largely to the humus content. Prof. W. P. Headen, of Colorado, estimated that the fertilizing value of the stubble and 6½ inches of roots plowed under is about \$20 per acre, while the value of the stubble and entire root system is not less than \$35 per acre. —From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa"

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS PARTICULARLY

The Watches are as described and guaranteed to us by the **Knickerbocker Watch Co.** Your dealer would charge you \$9.00 to \$12.00 for these same Watches. We guarantee the movement as described and warranted for one year. **Your money back if not satisfied, upon return of the Watch.** We have other premiums if desired. We want your help and assistance and will pay you well either in cash or premiums. Yours very truly,
BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.



No. 606. Attractive engraved open face watch for ladies, 6x0 size. Case has jointed back, gold filled stock, warranted to wear 10 years. Movement is high grade Century of Seth Thomas manufacture, or N. Y. Standard movements, 7 jewel straight line lever.

Given for 14 subscribers at 50c.



No. 605. Same movement in 10 year gold filled, engine turn design case.

No. 676. Lady's attractive hunting watch, 6 size gold filled case, warranted to wear 10 years. Handsome engraved design. Movement is high grade Century of Seth Thomas manufacture, or N. Y. Standard movements, 7 jewel lever escapement, superior timepiece, fully guaranteed.

No. 675. Same watch as above described but in engine turn design case.

No. 205. Gentleman's 12 size, open face watch, thin model, popular engine turned pattern, screw case, gold filled, warranted to wear 10 years. American 7 jewel straight line lever movement, damasked plates. White enamel dial with second hand.

No. 206. Same watch as above described in engraved design case.

Given for 14 subscribers at 50c.



No. 276. Gentleman's hunting watch in thin model, 12 size gold filled case, warranted to wear 10 years, handsome assorted engraved designs. American 7 jewel straight line lever movement, damasked plates.

No. 275. Same movement as above described in engine turn design case.

Given for 14 subscribers at 50c.



No. 604. Same movement in 10 year gold filled, plain polished design case.

Given for 14 subscribers at 50c.



No. 1152-36. Same watch as above described with gold finished Sun Burst dial.

No. 1152. Same movement as above described in 10 year gold filled, engine turn design case, white enamel dial.

Given for 12 subscribers at 50c.



No. 1150. New thin model, 12 size, popular price watch, genuine American watch movement, jeweled escapement, finely damasked plates, fitted with white enamel dial. Case is gold filled, guaranteed to wear 10 years. This is positively not only the latest but the best watch value ever offered.

Given for 12 subscribers at 50c.



No. 1152-36. Same watch as above in engine turn case with gold finished Sun Burst dial.

Given for 12 subscribers at 50c.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE PAPERS AND BLANKS



Model VI
As Illustrated
\$1850

PRACTICAL ECONOMY

"Practical Economy" as Applied to Automobiles Should Mean Nothing Less Than the Term Implies.

In this day and age of marvelous mechanical development it is not a difficult matter to build an Automobile that is practical,—a car that will run and give reasonably good service.

But to build an Automobile that is both "PRACTICAL" and "ECONOMICAL" is quite a different proposition.

To accomplish this very-much-to-be-desired result it is not only necessary to use the very best material obtainable and have the work done by first class mechanics, but the use of the many parts entering into its constructions must be combined in such an orderly and systematic manner as to practically eliminate loss or waste.

The first cost of an Automobile is not always the greatest cost. "There's a reason!" Think it over "Mr. Man" before you purchase a car and not afterwards when it's too late.

The Automobile buyer of today demands, and rightly, dollar for dollar return on his investment. The 1911 "Enger" and the basic manufacturing principle in back of it constitute an automobile "economy" heretofore unattainable. It is because, all the complicating parts, cost raising, non-essentials are eliminated.

"ENGER" Cars are intensely "PRACTICAL" and show remarkable "ECONOMY" in maintenance cost.



Model IV \$1875

Eight other
Models
Catalog mailed
on request.

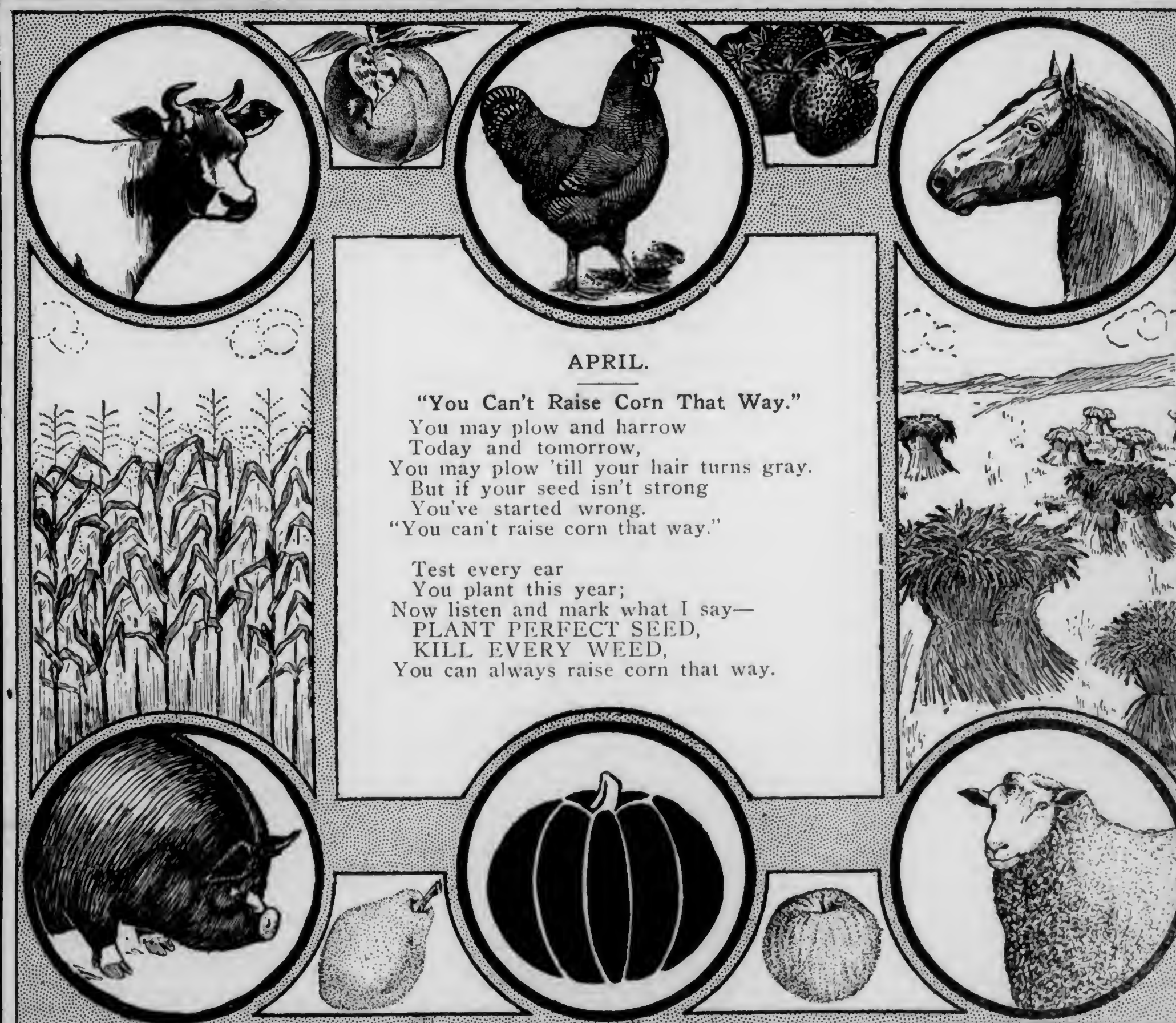


Model V \$1800

BRANCHES.	New York.....	2120 Broadway.
	Chicago.....	2337 Michigan Bvd.
	Philadelphia.....	632 N. Broad St.
	Boston.....	7 Water St.
	Los Angeles.....	520 Broadway, Central Bldg.

THE ENGER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE EASTERN FARMER BLOODED DAIRYMAN AND POULTRY RAISER



APRIL.

"You Can't Raise Corn That Way."

You may plow and harrow
Today and tomorrow,
You may plow 'till your hair turns gray.
But if your seed isn't strong
You've started wrong.
"You can't raise corn that way."

Test every ear
You plant this year;
Now listen and mark what I say—
PLANT PERFECT SEED,
KILL EVERY WEED,
You can always raise corn that way.

Volume XVII

Number II

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT

OXFORD, PENNSYLVANIA

Fifty Cents a Year.

One Dollar for Three Years.

April
1911

Blooded Stock, The Eastern Farmer, Dairyman and Poultry Raiser April, 1911

SUBSCRIPTION—50 cents a year; three years for \$1.00. Single copy 5 cents. Discontinued at end of paid subscriptions. Samples on application. Canada subscriptions 12 cents extra. Agents wanted.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Can be sent at any time and will begin with the current issue unless otherwise specified.

HOW TO REMIT—Send money by Postal Money Order, Express Order, Bank Draft, or Registered Letter. One and two cent postage stamps in good condition accepted for small amounts.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS—When ordering a change in address be sure to give former as well as present address.

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents for each agate line, each month. 5 per cent. discount for cash with order. Average seven words to a line. Fourteen agate lines to an inch measure.

N. Y. OFFICE—150 Nassau Street, R 1820.

Printed on the fifteenth day of each month by L. H. Hitchler.
Entered at the Post-office at Oxford, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter, May 27, 1899.

OF INTEREST TO YOU

The extra session of Congress should do something regarding 2nd class rates. Reciprocity with Canada and incidentally put on the free list everything that is possible to make the cost of living less for the many. Let us hope that President Taft will stick to the reciprocity plan and give the 2nd class matter a thorough sifting. The Court is right in some respects and wrong in others, so the Commission and the Publishers ought to get together.

ORIGINAL PACKAGE SCHEME.

Apparently Satisfactory But will Not Prevent Fraud—It Will Not Do.

The proposition advanced by the oleomargarine people to regulate the sale of their product by requiring that it be sold only in small original packages under a revenue stamp is fooling a good many people who really want to see the consumer protected. They think this will afford the protection and that it is not necessary to draw the color line.

Space forbids a detailed explanation as to the inadequacy of such regulation, but the following points should be kept in mind:

First, it would not affect the sale of oleomargarine in hotels, restaurants and boarding houses where millions of our people eat butter. It is argued that the state laws should regulate this trade. If the state food laws are adequate why was it necessary to enact a federal pure food law?

Second, and one of still greater importance, the internal revenue department is a tax collecting department and cannot be made a police department in enforcing laws against fraud except when the fraud is committed against the government by avoiding the payment of the specified tax. This department cannot become interested in the question of fraud when oleomargarine is sold to the consumer as butter. The internal revenue department is but a branch of the treasury department of the government and is in no sense a police de-

partment except in collecting revenues for the United States treasury.

In case a uniform tax of 2c per pound were imposed upon all kinds of oleomargarine the commissioner of internal revenue would only be interested in seeing that every pound of oleomargarine made was taxed at that rate and the tax paid to the government. It is argued that a heavy penalty for selling the stuff from any other package would prevent the irresponsible dealer or peddler removing the stamp and selling it as butter. But of what benefit is a heavy penalty if there is no machinery by which violators are to be convicted?

Third, if the law cannot prevent the hotel man from removing the stamp and selling the product to his patrons as butter, how can it prevent the peddler who goes from house to house from doing the same thing?

Fourth, a majority of our state law-making bodies and those of foreign countries undertake to prevent fraud in the sale of oleomargarine by drawing the color line. When the states fail it is because the administrative departments are not powerful enough to enforce the law vigorously and because the federal law is not similar.

The original package scheme is absolutely impractical so long as oleomargarine is made to look like butter.—The National Dairy Union E. K. Slater, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Plenty to Eat in This Country.

Just now, when there is so much talk about the empty dinner pail, it may not be amiss to show the readers of your valued paper what quantities of live stock there are in the United States, and then to ask the question, "Why are high prices charged for the necessities of life?"

In accordance with the most accurate statistics, our country had at the end of 1910, 21,040,000 horses, 4,218,000 mules, 69,080,000 oxen and cows, 47,782,000 pigs, 57,216,000 sheep and

1,871,000 goats.

Our last population census places the total number of people in the United States at about 91,500,000. In other words, we find we have

1 horse for about every 5 persons.
1 mule for about every 22 persons.
1 ox or cow for about every 1.3 persons.

1 pig for about every 2 persons.
1 sheep for about every 1.6 persons.
1 goat for about every 49 persons.

To get an intelligent idea of the magnitude of the figures, let us take the number of oxen and cows in the United States—i. e., 69,080,000, or one ox or cow to 1.3 inhabitants.

In the subsequent table are shown the number of oxen and cows in nine European countries with a total population of 264,500,000:

Country.	Population.	Oxen-Cows
Germany	65,000,000	20,600,000
Great Britain	45,400,000	7,000,000
France	39,800,000	14,200,000
Italy	34,000,000	6,200,000
Austria	28,200,000	9,500,000
Hungary	20,800,000	6,200,000
Spain	17,900,000	2,300,000
Belgium	7,400,000	1,800,000
Holland	5,800,000	1,600,000

Totals 264,500,000 69,400,000

In other word, taking nine great European countries with a total population about three times that of the United States, the total number of oxen and cows equals only the total number found in the United States. But as the prices charged for beef are not higher in the European states than in the United States, and frequently decidedly lower, the pertinent question arises, "What is the reason of the high prices for meat in our own country?"—Victor M. Berthold, Statistician, in New York World.

A wire clothes line may be cleaned perfectly by rubbing well with a woolen cloth saturated with coal oil and afterward with the same cloth liberally sprinkled with some sort of cleansing powder.

BLOODED STOCK for April.

THE FARMER'S SHARE.

In his annual report the Secretary of Agriculture makes the statement that "taken all together the farmer has evidently benefited more than the rest of the community from the changes in values," and submits abundant evidence in support of his statement. His principal illustration, however, seems somewhat inadequate and misleading. As it stands it puts the farmer in a very bad light. He takes ten leading crops, corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes and hay and shows an average increase of 72.7 per cent. in farm value in ten years. He compares this with an average increase of 12.1 per cent. in the prices of eighty-five selected articles of common use and consumption on the farm, including foodstuffs, clothing and implements. The inference from the surface is that the farmer gets an average of 72.7 per cent. more than he did ten years ago for what he sells and pays only 12.1 per cent. more for what he buys. If that were a fair and exact statement of the case one of two conclusions would be necessary, either we robbed the farmers ten years ago or they are to-day robbing us.

The measure of the farmer's improved financial condition could be obtained by ascertaining the total 1910 value of the products of 1900 in comparison with the total 1900 value. The increase would not be 72.7 per cent. The details for all farm products are not available, but the price advance on cereals appears to average about 40 per cent. On the other side the percentage would be ascertained by a similar comparison of the farmer's purchases. They would unquestionably be found to show an average price increase much greater than 12.1 per cent. However, the general statement will stand that between the percentage of increase in the price of commodities sold and the percentage of increase in the price of commodities purchased the farmer has had a much wider margin of financial benefit than any of his fellow citizens in their revenues and expenses. According to Secretary Wilson there has been an increase of 53.8 per cent. in the price of brooms, of 29 per cent. in rubber boots, of 26.9 in calico and 25 in muslin, of 9.8 in coffee and 8.7 in sugar, and 2.7 in some farm machinery, but he shows that the acre of corn that would buy the farmer 1.8 barrels of flour in 1899 would buy 2.4 barrels in 1909, and that the acre of corn that would buy 118.2 yards of muslin in 1899 would buy 168.9 yards in 1909. He says that the average purchasing power of all crops increased in ten years 83 per cent. when spent for coal oil, 57 per cent. when spent for coffee, 30 per cent. for flour and 59 for sugar, the increase being due in some part to increased yields and in large part to higher prices.

The wage of the laborer and the artisan, the salary of the clerk and the professional man show no such increase in purchasing power. The farmer has a particular advantage in the fact that a considerable part of his table supply is obtained directly from his own fields, gardens, orchards, dairy and poultry yard, at probably somewhat less than half the prices that the rest of us must pay. The Secretary declares, with evident satisfaction, that the farmers are increasing their average acreage yield, but he does not show what would be even

more pleasing to consumers, namely, that farmers are materially reducing the unit cost of their products.

HUMUS AND WHAT IT DOES.

By W. A. Reynolds.

So much has been said about humus in the soil, and so many mistaken ideas exist as to its function in agriculture, that it has been suggested to The Cotton Seed to publish some facts regarding it.

What is Humus?

It is the black or brown vegetable matter which is seen in all of our soils. It is produced during the decay of vegetable matter in the presence of moisture and air.

There is no mystery about humus, although its uses and functions are misunderstood. All soils have some humus in greater or less amounts. It is simply dead vegetable matter undergoing the process of decay, and is mainly found in dead roots, leaves, stalks, barnyard manure, and such vegetable fertilizers as are applied to the land like cotton seed meal. Outside of the humus formed by cotton seed meal guanos, cotton seed and kindred material, we find but little plant food in humus. All humus contains some plant food, of course, but so small a portion is present in barnyard manure, pine straw, leaves, stalks and stubble that, as a provided of plant food, it is almost a negligible quantity.

Ordinary barnyard manure, as found on Massachusetts farms and reported in the Massachusetts Experiment Station Bulletin, contains about one-half of one per cent. nitrogen, one-third of one per cent. phosphoric acid, and one-half of one per cent. potash, and 65 to 70 per cent. water, and the balance, 30 per cent., is humus-forming material.

Pine straw, leaves of the forest or cut grass and composted weeds contain less plant food. It is therefore not to the plant food value that we must look for the real use of humus in agriculture, but to its physical and chemical functions in the soil itself. It can not take the place of fertilizers, but it can be the greatest help in the use of fertilizers, and the more humus present the more valuable is the use of commercial fertilizers.

Functions in the Soil.

Humus performs two valuable functions in agriculture in its effect upon the soil itself.

1st. Its physical effect upon the soil.

It renders the soil porous, thus admitting air to the rootlets. It makes the soil friable and loamy, and this prevents excessive capillary attraction, which tends to exhaust the moisture from the soil. This condition of the soil also provides a better bed for the small rootlets, and for a better root development, all of which is necessary for healthy and vigorous plant growth. Humus acts like a sponge and retains the water in the soil within its spongy pores, which dissolves the plant food and feeds it to the plant through the rootlets.

The soil merely furnishes a home for the plant. If the plant's home be in a soil which furnishes the proper physical surroundings, then the plant will grow and develop vigorously, provided the necessary plant food is present. On the other hand, if the soil is compact, non-water bearing and non-

conductive to plant growth, the plants will not thrive, even though some plant food be present.

The physical condition of the soil is as important as the supply of plant food, and a soil without humus and without the proper tillage and cultivation can not properly foster plant life.

We are learning the lessons of deep plowing, intensive cultivation and the use of humus, but do not make the mistake of believing that this means the abandonment of the use of fertilizer. The better the soil condition, the more does heavy fertilization pay.

2nd. The second great use of humus in the soil is its chemical function.

In the first place, it furnishes a small portion of plant food, as mentioned above, and which becomes available during the decay of the vegetable matter. But the real valuable chemical function is not in giving its own food to the plant, but rather to its action in the soil itself.

The decay of vegetable matter creates gases and acids, which prepare and furnish to the plant the phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potassium already existing in the soil or which you provide in your commercial fertilizers.

The humus, by its chemical action takes up the soluble foods and acts as a storehouse, holding the food ready for use by the plant when needed. Thus, it prevents the leaching of fertilizers during the excessive rains.

Humus also prevents the plant food from changing to a form inaccessible to the plant. A great authority has said, "Without humus, the phosphates and potash salts must at length be changed into insoluble compounds," upon which the plant has no means of feeding, and by such a chemical function these foods are provided for the use of the plant rather than by being changed into insoluble compounds.

Humus likewise forms compounds with ammonium salts, and stores them up for later use. Thus, it prevents the leaching of this most important source of plant food, that otherwise would wash away.

Humus also furnishes a favorable home for the soil bacteria, which contribute so much in turning insoluble and non-available plant foods into soluble and available forms, for the uses of the plants. This is especially true of nitrogenous fertilizers.

Humus is not a stable constituent in the soil, but is continually being used up in performing its function. Like coal, it is consumed in doing its work, and, like coal, has to be continually replenished, by the use of barnyard manures, green manures, crop rotation, etc.

Humus can only benefit the plant as it is used up itself, and we can thus see the need of replenishing the supply. It can be supplied by only two methods:

1. A rational crop rotation.
2. The application of vegetable matter, either by producing it on the soil and turning it under, or by carrying to the soil vegetable matter produced elsewhere, as in farm manures, pine straw, composted weeds, roadside grasses, etc.

The continuous growing of crops which require cultivation, burns up the humus rapidly, while a continual cropping with hay adds some humus, but less than is consumed.

"A rotation of crops, combining periodical rests from tillage, with the

addition of sod and stubble to the soil, favors the production of humus and promotes its increase. Such a rotation should be used to keep up your farms.

Our Southern lands are usually deficient in both humus and plant food, and successful farming can not be conducted with a neglect to provide both.

Too many men use only one or the other, and unfortunately read the results wrongly. A heavy application of any fertilizer gives added yield, and the farmer makes the grave error in believing that his land only needs fertilizer, and can exist without humus.

On the other hand, the farmer who adds large quantities of stable manure, pine straw, or leaves, in the furrow, or practices rotation of crops, discerns that he has added to the production of his fields, and thinks he can get along without fertilizer.

He merely only gets half a cake instead of a whole one. The more humus, the more fertilizer pays, and also the more fertilizer used, the better humus pays.

Do not be misled with half a loaf, when the whole loaf can be had at a greater profit. The cry should be, more humus, better rotation of crops, and 500 to 1,000 lbs. of fertilizer per acre.

THE RIGHT REMEDY AT THE RIGHT TIME.

It is sometimes a puzzle to know just what to do or what to use for the many diseases that constantly attack horse flesh. Diseases that, if promptly dealt with, should either decrease the cash value or the service value of the horse. Prompt action when fighting disease of most any kind wins more than half the battle.

A little knowledge of the horse, his ordinary diseases and ailments and remedies to be applied may be of valuable assistance to many of our readers.

We have in mind a little book "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases," which contains an index of diseases, which gives the symptoms, cause, and what is said to be the best treatment of each and will be sent free to any of our readers. It is published by the Dr. B. J. Kendall Company, Enosburg Falls, Vermont, the makers of Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Nearly every horse owner realizes the necessity of having a good all around remedy on the stable shelf at all times.

For over thirty years this standard remedy has been used and recommended by horse owners all over the country and many parts of the world.



Time Has Told

You don't need to experiment on a remedy for Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Capred Hock, Swollen Joints, or any lameness of horse or man.

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has been the unfailing remedy for 40 years.

Silver Creek, N. Y., Apr. 8, 1909.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

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\$1 a bottle, 6 for \$5. At all drug stores. Ask for free book, "Treatise on the Horse," or write to—

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

Not only as a cure for Spavin, but as a thoroughly reliable remedy for most all the ordinary ailments of the horse, including cuts, bruises, swellings, sprains, ringbone, curb, splint and lameness from whatever cause.

It is well to be prepared to apply the right remedy at the right time and when in doubt to be guided by the satisfactory experience of others.

Druggists everywhere sell Kendall's Spavin Cure and will furnish a copy of the little book "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases" free of charge. Our readers would do well to have this book for reference and if the druggist has not a supply write to the Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vermont, and get one.

N. W. AYER & SONS, OF PHILADELPHIA, 1911 ANNUAL.

For Publishers and Advertisers.
1478 Pages, Royal Octavo.

For 31 years "The American Newspaper Annual and Directory" as it is now called, since N. W. Ayer & Sons purchased the "American Newspaper Directory," formerly owned and published by Geo. P. Rowell, now deceased, has reached our business office. It is always received with a deep appreciation for the vast and almost always correct circulation ratings of some 25,000 publications published in the U. S. and Canada. There is no other volume, of like character, that even approaches the correctness of "Ayer's Annual Newspaper Directory." It is recognized, as authority, for all publications, as to size, circulation, name of paper and publisher, as well as location, and much other valuable information. Each State has a map with up-to-date positive information, which is a very valuable feature. For 40 years the well known advertising agent, Geo. P. Rowell, of New York, published the "American Newspaper Directory," which has now been consolidated with the great Ayer & Sons' "American Newspaper Annual and Directory." For the small price of \$5.00 you may own one if you are a publisher or an advertiser. You should send for it at once.—Editor Blooded Stock.

Kind Lady—So you have been so unfortunate as never to meet with success on life's way?

Alms Seeker—Oh, yes, I have met it often. That's the real trouble, you see. The things a man meets are always going the other way.

TO BOYS

We Want You To Become a Member of "BLOODED STOCK CLUB"

Have a business of your own and make more money in One Week than you ever made in a Month before.

If you want MONEY We can help you get it—it does not interfere with your regular duties—**WE GIVE AWAY MONEY to those lucky enough to find it—JOIN the "BLOODED STOCK CLUB"**—One in every town if we have members enough, and they all make money—ALL, young and old. Write for full particulars and samples at once. Address,

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are to be driven. Cost one-half the price of wood posts. Will last a life time. Plain, barbed or woven wire of any kind can be used. Over one million posts in use. Recommendations from 150 steady users. Large illustrated catalog sent free; contains much valuable information about fence construction, posts and their use. Of the one million posts in use, I never knew a man to return to wood posts after using the steel posts. The posts are reinforced at the ground line with a vitrified clay collar which protects the post and gives it an excellent surface bearing where it is needed. One man used 10,000 posts. By driving the posts it saves the labor of digging post holes. They are fire-proof and everlasting in every respect. The greatest farm fence post on earth. Our customers say so and they know, for they have used them. Write to-day for free catalog.

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In sawing wood. You can do this and at the same time, cut more wood in a given time than in any other way by using



The IRELAND WOOD SAWING MACHINE

Table is mounted on grooved rolls, moves easily—cut of saw is down instead of against the operator as in old style machines. Must be seen to be appreciated. We also manufacture Drag Saws, Saw and Shingle Mills.

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Warranted the most practical machine made. One man can lift 20 tons. Made in 3 styles, 10 sizes. Screw, Cable and Hand Power. We manufacture a **File Ditcher** and best **CORN HARVESTER** ever made. Cuts two rows with one horse. Agt's wanted. Write for catalog.
Box 22, H. L. Bennett & Co., Westerville, Ohio

Belle Brand Crushed Oyster Shells



Make Poultry PAY!

Tests show where these shells have been used—duration of test 22 days—number of eggs, 1489; weight of eggs, 33; weight of chicks, 1489.6 grammes.

Where Sharp Grits were fed—test 22 days—number of eggs, 6; weight of eggs, 257.6 grammes. This is convincing argument why every poultry house or yard should have them. They'll make hens lay an egg a day, with firm, hard shell—less liable to break in shipment.

Belle Brand Crushed Oyster Shells supply Carbonate of Lime in natural form and acts as a grit, making them superior to any other poultry food on the market. Write for Free Catalogue to
LOUIS GREBB, BALTIMORE, MD.

INCONSISTENCY.

Scene: A meeting of an Anti-Vivisection society:

"It's a subject for shame," said the pitying dame,
"That a truly beautiful cat
Should be cut into bits to determine if fits

Are produced by abdominal fat."
At the words that I quote the fur edge of her coat
Bristled up and hissed sneeringly,
"Scat!"

"I am driven to tears by the fate of the dears."

Said the woman of sorrowing brow,
"Think of slicing dogs' brains to discover why pains

Are afflicting my person, and how!"
And the gloves, nicely tanned, that she held in her hand,
Barked a cynical canine "Bow-wow!"

"Why, I even heard that they cut up a bird

To discover why humans get sick,
Think of carving his wings to learn secrets of things!

Oh, my spirit it cuts to the quick!"
As it harkened to that the great plume on her hat

(Which was ostrich) said, "Here's where I kick!"

"And the rabbits, alas! who should gambol in grass,

Are permitted to suffer by law."
Here she paused and she felt in the bag at her belt

And beholders are certain they saw
Bunny's savior from woes deftly powder her nose

With the tip of a rabbit's hind paw.
She just bristled with hate that was certainly great

At the bad, vivisection M. D.
She would hang him by vote! But the pearls at her throat

Didn't seem with her view to agree,
And in syllables sad, said, "They murdered my dad,

Mr. Oyster, so you could wear ME!"

"So," continued the dame, "we a statue will frame

And this horrible cruelty crush.
The dissection of mice is a devil's device!

When I think of the horrible blush,"
Then a mouse popped out from a hole thereabout

And his saviors went out in a rush.
—John O'Keefe.

A PROBLEM FOR THE CHURCHES.

Great preachers like Wesley and Whitefield did not feel the need of splendid houses of worship for their special use. They carried on their work of religious and moral training without thought of the cost of the edifices in which they chanced to take the pulpit. They were satisfied to spread the message of salvation among men in the open fields or under humble roofs. Building funds and questions of architecture were the least of their concerns.

A popular revivalist like Moody would speak night after night, if need be, in any available hall or old storage warehouse or freight station. Others like Torrey, whose eloquence and earnestness have daily swayed thousands, were content at times, if no other shelter offered, to hold their religious meetings in a tent on some vacant city lots. Their surroundings



AN IHC MANURE SPREADER MEANS NEW LAND ON THE OLD FARM

THOUSANDS of people during the past year paid fabulous prices for new land—gave up their savings and their homes and moved into unknown country just for the sake of securing more productive property.

Hundreds of farmers found a better plan. They stayed at home and invested in an I H C Manure Spreader, a small part of what it would have cost them to move to the new country.

Now in leisure time during the winter they are returning to the soil the rich fertility that has been drained from it—making new land out of old—putting it into condition to yield bumper crops.

With an I H C Spreader the manure can be distributed in the proper amount required by the condition of the soil. A light coat, where land is good, a heavy coat where it is most needed.

I H C Manure Spreaders have many exclusive features which you ought to know about. Years of successful service has shown their superiority. In buying an I H C machine you are assured satisfaction for they are backed by a company that cannot afford to risk its reputation by offering you anything but the best.

I H C Spreaders are made in three styles

Corn King—Kemp 20th Century—Cloverleaf

in sizes ranging from 30 to 70 bushels capacity.

Corn King and Kemp 20th Century Spreaders are of the return apron type—Cloverleaf Spreaders have endless aprons. Lime hoods for spreading lime and drilling attachments for distributing manure in rows are furnished on special order.

Let the I H C local dealer tell you all about I H C Spreaders and how you, too, can turn your manure pile into money with one of these simple, efficient machines.

Catalogues can be secured from him, or, by writing for them.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
Chicago (Incorporated) U S A



I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a center where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development, are collected and distributed free to every one interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the I H C Service Bureau, they will receive prompt attention.

were of little importance if only they reached the people in their ministry of the Gospel.

In setting so great store upon a magnificent temple on the avenue Dr. Aked took different grounds. He has parted with the congregation in this city which brought him from England, because it disappointed his hopes of erecting a huge tabernacle where every Sunday he should preach to crowded audiences. The trustees did not feel justified in undertaking the task of providing a \$2,000,000 church building.

In the work of the churches, especially in wealthy communities like New York, the material aspects of

the problem must constantly recur in these days. How far are the actual purposes of their existence served by the investment of immense sums of money in structures which open their doors for religious worship barely one day a week and of which the pews at certain seasons are only partially filled? The business men of any congregation, as of any other institution, need to be guided by practical judgment. How many ministers, even if they could command \$2,000,000, would consider that the real ends of religion would be best served by devoting so much money to the erection of an immense auditorium for weekly preaching?

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\$114.00 SET ARMY POLE HARNESS \$21.95
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AN ARITHMETIC SNAKE.

An Englishman had one day told an editor several snake stories which made the newspaper man laugh, and then he said as a wind-up:

"I can't call any more to mind just at present. My wife knows a lot of snake stories, but I forget 'em. By the way, though, I've got a regular living curiosity down on my place. One day my eldest boy was sitting on the back step doing his sums, and he couldn't get 'em right. He felt something against his face, and there was a little snake curled up on his shoulder and looking at the slate. In four minutes he had done all those sums. We've tamed him, so he keeps all our accounts, and he is the quickest head at figures you ever saw. He'll run up a column eight feet long in three seconds. I wouldn't take a prize cow for him."

"What kind of a snake is he?" inquired the editor, curiously.
 "The neighbors call him an adder."
 "Oh, yes, yes!" said the editor, a little disconcerted. "I've heard of the species."

LITTLE SERMON ON PLOWING.

Plowing loosens up the soil, exposing more of it to be acted on by the sun, air and frost. Stubble and weed seed are buried, and so changed to humus. The water-holding capacity of the soil is increased, and rainfall can get into plowed ground easier and faster. On deep plowing a heavier rainfall can get in without run off than on shallow plowing. Do not take a wider furrow than the plow will cut. Thorough plowing pays. It is also a good practice to disc right after harvest; this puts the ground in better shape for plowing.—From Bulletin of North Dakota Agricultural College.

"You come too late," said a dying man to Glory. "I usually wait till after the funeral," was the reply.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Cattle or Horse Hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of skin with hair or fur on. We make them soft, light, odorless, wind, moth and water proof, and make them into coats (for men or women) robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered. Your fur goods will cost you less than to buy them, and be worth more. Send three or more cow or horse hides in one shipment from anywhere east of Denver and we pay the freight both ways. Get our illustrated catalog which gives prices of tanning, taxidermy and hide mounting. Also prices of fur goods, and big mounted game heads we sell.

The Crosby Frislan Fur Company,
 571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.



FROM "THE OLD COTTON PLANTER."

Editor Home and Farm:

The present cotton crop of Texas is gathered, save perhaps a few isolated patches of cotton hardly worth estimating. The average in Collin county, Texas, is about one-third bale per acre. Under a better system of cotton growing on my farm, divided into twelve small ones averaging from forty to eighty-five acres, and practicing a fair plan of intensive farming, in spite of a light rainfall, my average has been three-quarters of a bale per acre, and at an average price paid of 13½ to 14 cents has proven the largest yield in ten years. All my tenants are of the better class of white tenant farmers working on the customary share system of one-third of the corn and one-fourth of the cotton. To better illustrate the profits of my farm this year, will give the exact outcome of one of them, which may be regarded as a fair sample of the other eleven, viz.: On fifty-five acres estimated in gross returns taken from my farm book of records made \$2,217.81 or about \$40 per acre. To give the reason why my twelve families of first-class white tenants, numbering seventy-one, big and little, are more prosperous than those living on adjacent farms, may be attributed the fact that I furnished them better seed corn and cotton, and built more comfortable homes, barns and other conveniences, and gave them the advantage also of my personal supervision. I do not think that I am appearing presumptuous when I say this was the prime cause of enabling them to practice the new style of intensive farming, which is simply to combine the practical with the scientific system of agriculture. Hence, I am impressed with the idea that there is a great margin of profit in the successful manipulation of those fertile black lands of North Texas, along intelligent lines of "intensive farming," so urgently advocated by the eminent agriculturist, Dr. S. A. Knapp, through the press.

I am afraid Texas will go "cotton crazy" the coming year on account of the high prices paid in our local markets—14 to 15 cents—and "over-production" and its attending evils the natural result. I honestly believe corn, hogs, oats and hay will pay better; it is too late for wheat, or it would be equally good as a diversifier. Some sections in South Texas received good rains on the 18th inst., while the wheat crop is practically lost for want of rain. In the midst of such uncertainties, let us beware of the danger of planting "all cotton" in Texas. Our safety lies in mixed farming.

AARON COFFEE.

"The Old Cotton Planter,"
 McKinney, Texas.

A GILT-EDGED INVESTMENT.

7, 8 or 9 Per Cent. Guaranteed on Sums From \$50 to \$200.

To a limited number of Blooded Stock readers of character and standing in their respective communities, we shall be glad to send particulars concerning a thoroughly gilt-edged investment guaranteeing 7 per cent. at least, with 8 or 9 per cent. as a possibility. No large amounts taken.

BLOODED STOCK,
 Oxford, Pa.

BLOODED STOCK for April.

Millionaire (at a "cure" resort)—See, here, doctor, I want to get thinner, my wife wants to get fatter, and my daughter wants to remain as she is. Just arrange this, will you? I've plenty of money, don't care what it costs.

HOGS.

BARGAINS IN POLAND-CHINAS, BERKSHIRES and CHESTER WHITES
 I now have a large stock of probably the best I ever owned. Cannot tell you all here, but I have Boars and Sows, all breeds, 2 to 6 months old, mated not akin; sows bred and boars ready for service. Guernsey Calves and Registered Scotch Collie Puppies. Write for prices and free circular. This stock must go and will be sold. M. B. Turkeys, Barred and White P. Rocks, B. Leghorns and Beagle Dogs.
P. F. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Some fine Yorkshire Pigs no better stock in U. S. Just imported—new blood. A. A. BRADLEY, Frewsburg, N. Y.

MILCH GOATS.

MILCH GOATS—Information regarding this most profitable milk producing animal. Write G. H. Wickersham, 1242 St. Francis avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

POULTRY.

EGGS from Prize Barred Rocks and S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds. Winter layers. 15, \$1.50 30, \$2.50. Good hatch or more eggs free. E. R. Freeland, Fairmount, W. V., Route 2

FOR SALE—Good honest stock eggs of Single Comb Brown Leghorns; finest strains. Cup and Blue Ribbon winners at Cumberland, Frostburg and Somerset. 600 fine, large farm-raised birds for sale at reasonable prices. Twenty-five extra choice Light Brahma cockerels for sale. Write me.
HERMAN SHOCKEY, Sand Patch, Pa.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Duroc Poland Chinas and large Yorkshire Swine, Rhode Island Red Chickens and eggs.
W. M. HARSHMAN, Thurmont, Md.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUTOMOBILISTS' ATTENTION—Fur-lined coat never worn, lined through-out with the best Australian mink, elegant Persian lamb collar, cost \$175. Will sell for \$35; also pair of cinnamon bear robes \$30, cost \$120. Write
W. SCOTT, 121 East 27th St., New York.

TROTTER MARE for sale—a handsome, black, trotting mare, and beautiful stud colt, very fast. Second cousin to Dan Patch. Price \$200. P. J. WYAND, Cumberland, Md.

FOR SALE—Two litters Scotch Collie puppies, sired by the noted "Flying Comet" and Laddie Boy, out of bitches bred in the purple; perfectly marked golden sable; strong, healthy, farm-raised stock. Prices from \$10 up.
FRANK H. TAYLOR, Reedsville, Pa.

SEND 10c for a sample copy of the largest, newest, race-horse paper published. P. J. WYAND, Cumberland, Md.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Registered Holstein bull calf, mostly white. Fine individual. Good pedigree. Write for pedigree, photograph and price. MASON COOPER, 101 Court, Watertown, N. Y.

POTATOES—I have some extra nice quality Seed Potatoes, Green Mountains, State of Maine, Norcross Gold Coin, Ruloff, Mills Prize, Carmens, Sir Walter Raleigh and Spaulding Rose, I can sell at 60 cents per bushel; cash with order. Shipment when desired. Send me your order at once and get some of this choice stock.
J. E. WALKER, Avoca, N. Y.

BLOODED STOCK for April.

HOG CHOLERA CURED

SNODDY REMEDY CO., Alton, Ills.

Gentlemen: I have now given your remedy a hard test. My hogs were very sick and dying when I began the use of your remedy. A few of them were so near dead I could not get the medicine in them and these of course died. I have saved everything else that was able to take the treatment and my hogs are now in fine shape and are on full feed doing well. My sows that were near farrowing time had the cholera and I cured them. They have since farrowed strong, healthy pigs and the sows and pigs are doing fine. It is the only remedy that I have ever heard of that will absolutely cure hog cholera after the hogs are sick and especially save the pigs from the sows after going through the cholera as mine did. I have the utmost confidence in the remedy and recommend it to all hog raisers as a remedy that they can rely on in safety. I will answer any letters addressed to me from feeders who will enclose postage for reply.

With kindest regards, I am, Respect.,
 Snoddy's free book of instructions will explain the whole method of handling diseased herds and keeping hogs in thrift, will be sent free on request. Address

The Snoddy Remedy Co., Alton, Ill. Station "C"

EXPERIMENT BULLETINS.

Digested For Home and Farm.

We conclude in this article the digest of Farmers' Bulletin 411 of the United States Department of Agriculture on "Feeding Hogs in the South," by Prof. Gray, of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Breeds of Swine.

The question is often asked, what is the best breed of swine for the South? The answer cannot be given by naming one particular breed; there is no such thing as a "best" breed. One breed may be specially adapted for a certain purpose, while another may be better suited for a different object. The best breed for any particular farmer is usually the breed that he likes best.

The breeds of hogs are divided into two general classes, the bacon type and the lard type. The Yorkshire and the Tamworth breeds belong to the bacon type, while other breeds, as the Berkshire, the Poland-China, and the Duroc-Jersey, belong to the lard type.

Large Yorkshire.

The individuals of the Large Yorkshire breed are noted for their extreme length and depth of body, from which can be taken large pieces of meat suitable for bacon. They are not as broad as the lard type of hog across the shoulders, backs and hams. The Yorkshire is a very large breed—probably the largest of the breeds of swine known in America. For use in the South their color is against them, as they are white, and in this section there is strong objection to white hogs on the ground that they are more subject to skin diseases. This is the only point that can be brought against them. They are good rustlers and are unexcelled as grazers.

Tamworth.

The Tamworths are an ideal bacon type. The bodies are extremely long and moderately deep. The legs, head and neck are also long and coarse compared with hogs of the lard type. They are red in color. They attain a size almost equal to the Yorkshire. The reason why they are not more popular in the South is that one of the requirements of the pure-bred boar in the South is to refine and make more compact the scrub. This the Tamworth cannot do as satisfactorily as some of the other breeds.

The Tamworths are good rustlers, very prolific, and the meat is of the highest quality.

Berkshires.

The Berkshires are well suited to the South. They are good rustlers, fatten at almost any age, and cross well with inferior hogs. The quality of the meat is good. They are not as good breeders as the Yorkshire, Tamworth or Duroc-Jersey. They are, however, more prolific than the Poland-China.

Poland-China.

The Poland-China is considered the ideal of the lard type of hog. They are good feeders and early maturers. They are better suited to lot than to pasture feeding, as they do not have the rustling qualities of some other breeds. The meat is tender and fine grained, but there is far more fat than the consumer wants. In breeding qualities the Poland-Chinas are not as good as the Berkshires and Duroc-Jerseys.

Duroc-Jersey.

The Duroc-Jersey is not as refined and compact as the Poland-China. It is well adapted to the South. It is more prolific than either the Berkshire or Poland-China, and the sows are better mothers. They are active and can graze over large areas.

Chester White.

The Chester White is popular in the North, but the color is a drawback in the South. Many Chester Whites raised in the South are the "Ohio Improved Chesters." They are good mothers, good grazers and very prolific.

The farmer who is about to adopt a breed should be sure to select one of the standard and common breeds of his own State. Many men make the mistake of introducing a breed new in the section, and when the time comes that a new boar must be secured much difficulty and expense are incurred before a satisfactory one can be found. Therefore a breed should usually be selected which has a good representation in the State in which the farmer lives.

Conclusions.

1. Hogs can be raised at a profit in the South, and Southern farmers should raise more of them.
 2. Hogs cannot be raised profitably on corn alone.
 3. While pork can sometimes be made at a profit when corn is supple-

mented with nothing but a concentrated food, still it is not wise to use concentrated supplements alone.

4. Hogs can be produced cheaper when pastures are used along with the grains than when grains are used alone. By means of pasture crops pork can be made cheaper in the South than it is possible to make it in the corn belt.

5. The advantages arising from the use of pastures are:

Pork costs only one-third to one-half as much when pastures are used as when concentrated feeds alone are used.

The soils are improved materially, as a result of growing the legumes for the hogs and feeding extra grains to the animals.

The crops are harvested (through the hogs without danger of loss from rains and without expense.

The hogs are under favorable health conditions; therefore losses from disease will be lessened.

WE LIKE POTATOES.

This country now raises annually about 300,000,000 bushels of potatoes, more if the crop is good, and consumes nearly all of them at home, says Youth's Companion. It exports a few, mainly to Canada and the West Indies, and imports a few from Canada and Great Britain, but it is an exceptional year in which either the imports or the exports go much beyond a million bushels.

Wherever the American table is spread there is the potato, boiled, baked, fried, stewed, hashed, scalloped, in salad or otherwise. A foreign visitor once said that it was impossible to order even a carriage in America without having potatoes brought on the side. It is hoped he spoke in appreciation, rather than derision, for the great food value of the potato is beyond question, and a much larger production and consumption would be a national blessing.

Maize, tobacco and potatoes are the three great products of the soil which America gave the world. The potato is a native of South America, but was early introduced to this country and to Europe by the Spaniards. From Virginia it went to England in 1586. Not until the 18th century was the humble potato properly appreciated in the Old World, but it has now become a staple food in all temperate climates.

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS

RAISE TAME DUCKS; LOWER LIVING'S COST.

Long Island Philosopher Has a Solution for the Greatest Problem of the Present Time.

"We hear a great deal these days about the abandoned farms in New York State," said Charles Franklin, an engineer and a much travelled man of No. 46 Broadway, Flushing, as he sat in a Long Island railroad train on his way in from Port Washington and discussed the contention of the Long Island sportsmen that they should have certain duck hunting privileges that were theirs before the passage of the present law, "but very few stop to reason out the real reason for their abandonment. It is akin to this subject of the preservation of the wild ducks and the saving of the natural resources of the State, of which we hear so much.

"Let me tell you what is the matter with our farms.

"The Milk Trust does not encourage the wide raising of cattle for dairy purposes. It takes too many cents on the quart from the consumer and gives too few cents to the farmer. Consequently, our sidehill farms up the State are not dotted with cattle.

Why Farms Are Deserted.

"The Beef Trust controls the market and keeps the price of beef down to the farmers, and our State has not its cattle upon a thousand hills as it should have. Consequently, with no cattle on the farms, there is no fertilizer produced, and the crops taken from the soil go away to market and there is no return of fertilizer to the land. The policy is that of all going out and nothing coming in, so far as the land is concerned. It soon becomes impoverished and will not produce even the crops that would sell if there were any crops.

"The farmer gets discouraged and goes away, crowding the city and helping to make the cost of living higher by becoming a consumer who produces nothing from the soil. And there you are.

"Now some of the older civilizations who are not yet bothered by trusts have many things to teach us. There is this question of wild ducks on Long Island which brings to my mind what could be done in the matter of turning our great wastes of seashore into feeding grounds for tame ducks.

China Can Teach Us a Lesson.

"When I was in China I was struck by the great loads of ducks' eggs that the farmers brought in early in the morning to the markets in Nanking. They were in every state of incubation, up to the point where the ducklets had nicked the shell on their way out, and the marketmen assured me that they were very good chow in that state. Perhaps they are. Who knows? But duck raising along the great Yang-tsi-Kiang is carried to a tremendous degree of success.

"There are great incubating establishments where the farmers bring in their eggs and take in pay young ducks, perhaps one man taking as many as five thousand. These he

carries up the great river to some favorable feeding ground known to him, and there he builds a bamboo raft. He lives on the raft, and it is also the headquarters for perhaps fifty or seventy-five maternal old ducks who act as mothers for the great flock of young ducks that the duck farmer has brought up. They herd the young ducks about the raft, leading them to the feeding ground and home again to the raft at night, and when the young ones are of a marketable age and the raft is floated down to the deeper part of the river it is picked up by a tug which drags it to Wutchang or some other good market, the young ducks trailing after.

Takes Profits for Season's Work.

"There the farmer sells the ducks to a commission merchant, pays off the tug, takes his bamboo raft carefully to pieces and sells it to a lumber yard, and returns up country with the proceeds only to return next season for more young ducks.

"That is but one end of the Chinese duck-raising business, but it shows what we could do in this country if we wanted to in the matter of supplying a good deal of food. Perhaps some of our Long Island water front where wild ducks thrive would be equally good for carefully handled tame birds."

SELL THE OLD HENS.

There is very little premium on the market for young chickens, over the prices paid for well-fattened old hens. Now is the time to go through the flock, and get rid of all that are deteriorating, rather than improving. An old hen may lay enough eggs to pay for her feed, but she will not often do more than that, and she will be a

source of indirect loss if while doing this she takes the place of a younger, stronger one which would return a profit. If every hen of over 18 months of age were discarded, and replaced by young pullets of the present year, it is safe to say that it would mean an all-round gain.

This is the time of year to go through the flocks of poultry and do some sorting up. Now is the time to make selections of males for next year. With the opening up of the market season, it is apt to follow that the plumpest, strongest and heartiest birds will be selected to meet the high prices for the early days. This is a good policy, but it is the wisest to first select the male birds to be kept as breeding stock. This is true of chickens and it is true of ducks, geese and turkeys.

A HUGE RANCH.

Announcement is made by Morris & Co., the packing firm, of the purchase in Mexico of 1,250,000 acres for one of the largest ranches in the world. The tract reaches within a few miles of El Paso on the Mexican side of the river. Announcement was made that a packing plant to cost \$1,000,000 would be established at that city for the purpose of converting the products of the ranch into food staples.

To successfully wash black-and-white goods, first make a sufficient quantity of soapsuds with any good laundry soap; put it on the fire, and when it gets to boiling, drop the soiled garment in, and boil about ten minutes; then take it out, and wash as usual. It will never fade or "run" again.

THESE SICKLY-LOOKING CHICKS NOT FED OUR WAY

They wouldn't be wilted, forlorn and droopy as are these poor little fellows. What's the matter? Likely some one has been feeding a lot of table scraps, or sour bread, or some other indigestible mixture that is fermenting in their stomachs. Tomorrow the owner will find eight or ten dead, and wonder: "What killed my chicks?" Chicks are babies and must have baby food. That's why Puritan Chick Food is so successful in rearing chicks, keeping them well and holding down the death-rate. It just "fits" the interior mechanism of the digestive organs of a chick.

Puritan Chick Food (The Safe Kind)

has a delightful taste and odor to a little chick, because it is compounded of those very pure, wholesome and sweet elements that naturally attract it. Your little "puff-balls" will make things fly scratching; they are always happy and busy, when fed on it. Some of the largest poultry plants use Puritan Chick Food. It pays them. It will pay you, no matter how small your flock. It is foresight, wisdom, economy and profit, for you always to keep it on hand. It's true life insurance for your chicks, all other things being equal. We guarantee it so, and refund money if you're not satisfied. No fussing about it, either—your word is final. Puritan Chick Food is put up in 5-lb. boxes for 25c; 25-lb. bags \$1.00; 50-lb. bags, \$1.75; 100-lb. bags, \$3.25. Ask your dealer for it. If he hasn't it we'll supply you. Booklet free. Write now for it.

Puritan-American Poultry Food Mfg. Co.,
Bound Brook New Jersey



Intelligence used in his breeding and care has raised the hog from the plane of the veriest savage, unsought except when hunted like any other wild beast, to that of a benefactor, contributing a wide variety of meats, among them the most toothsome known to the epicure, and other products essential to the best tables, to commerce and to trades. The hog's disposition has yielded to the influence of good breeding and changed from that of the outlaw, ready for conflict with man or beast, to the peaceable temperament belonging with propriety to the barnyard resident. His conformation has been molded by skillful methods from bony, angular uncouthness into a structure of massive width, depth and thickness, affording a marvelous yield of pork and lard. Incidentally, by domestication and generations of breeding him for early maturity and quick fattening, the length of his intestines has been increased, it is claimed by scientists, more than 130 per cent.—From Co-burn's "Swine in America."

PROFITS IN POULTRY KEEPING SOLVED

The New 4th edition of Edgar Briggs' great book covers every branch of poultry keeping and tells how to make the largest profits and success with poultry; shows how to make the best poultry food from 10 to 15c per bushel. Briggs' System calls for less equipment, labor and expense than any other plan and by it one man can easily care for 2000 layers and 3000 chicks. Price with Poultry Success one year, only \$1.00.

If you have but limit space you should get our new book

"The Smith Method of Poultry Keeping"

which gives the best, most comprehensive and practical system we know of for keeping many fowls on a small lot. It cuts down the work and care required to the minimum and does not require elaborate equipment. It is also well adapted for larger plants. Price including Poultry Success for one year only \$1.00.

OUR GREAT SPECIAL LIMITED TIME OFFERS.

For \$1.00 we will send you your choice of either book, and include Poultry Success, the leading Poultry Magazine, for one year.

For \$1.75 we will send you both books and include Poultry Success for one year.

Send 50c for copy of our latest book, "Up-to-Date Poultry Houses and Appliances." It will help you.

Regular subscription price 50c per year. Leading and best poultry journal published; 21st year; 60 to 164 pages; best writers; beautifully illustrated; sample copy free. Send for Free Booklet Containing Many of the Briggs Secrets and Other Valuable Information.

THE A. D. HOSTERMAN CO.,
Springfield, Ohio.

HEALTHY HENS LAY FERTILE EGGS

We have for sale a limited number of
Eggs That Hatch Healthy Chicks

Taken From Our First Mating Pens.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Our fowls are the Strong, Hardy, Winter-laying Kind. Raised and wintered in open front-houses, insuring Strong, Healthy Chicks.

Price, per setting of fifteen—either kind—\$2.00.
Carefully packed, prompt shipment, safe delivery.

Woodland Poultry Farm, Bound Brook, N. J.

A SHEPHERD'S PAIR OF TROUSERS.

Following the sheep, he carries a heavy six-shooter swung from his belt on one side and his luncheon on the other. The ancient cloth in which the meat, fresh from the frying pan, is tied serves as a filter through which the clear fat and gravy juices drip down on his hip and leg in clustering stalactites. This oleaginous formation is soon broken up, however, and diffused and rubbed evenly into his scanty apparel by sitting down, rolling over, crossing his legs while resting on logs, etc., making shirt and trousers water-tight and shiny.

His trousers in particular have become so adhesive with the mixed fat and resin that pine needles, thin flakes and fibres of bark, hair, mica scales and minute grains of quartz, hornblende, etc., feathers, seed, wings—moth and butterfly wings—legs and antennae of innumerable insects or even whole insects, such as the small beetles, moths and mosquitoes, with flower petals, pollen dust and, indeed, bits of all plants, animals and minerals of the region, adhere to them and are safely imbedded; so that, though far from being a naturalist, he collects fragmentary specimens of everything and becomes richer than he knows.

His specimens are kept passably fresh too by the purity of the air and the resiny, bituminous beds into which they are pressed. Man is a microcosm; at least our shepherd is, or rather his trousers. These precious overalls are never taken off and nobody knows how old they are, though one may guess by their thickness and concentric structure. Instead of wearing thin they wear thick, and in their stratification have no small geological significance.

If some day when you are getting ready in great haste to go to town, and you find you are entirely out of shoe polish try the following: Beat the white of an egg very stiff, add enough thick black ink to color it deeply, and apply to shoes with a soft cloth. Two coats give a shining, smooth surface with no harm whatever to the leather.

If you have a piece of old velvet that needs renewing, try the following process: Let the fire in cook stove get very low; take a large cloth, wring it from cold water and spread over top of stove, then spread the velvet out upon this, brushing it very briskly with a whisk broom. The steam and brushing causes the nap to rise and the velvet looks as fresh as when brought from the shop.

CLARK'S
CUTAWAY
TOOLS

FOR ORCHARD AND FARM

HIS
DOUBLE ACTION
CUTAWAY HARROW

All genuine "Cutaways" are intense cultivators and will increase your crops 25 to 50 per cent. Our Double Action "Cutaway" Harrow is a wonderful invention—can be used in field or orchard. Perfect center draft. Drawn by two medium horses will move the earth twice on every trip. We can prove it. "Intensive Cultivation," our new catalogue is free. Send for it today.
CUTAWAY HARROW CO., 806 Main St., Higganum, Conn.

GIVE AWAY YOUR COWS—if they wont breed.

Abortion and Sterility are the Bane of the Farmer's Life

STERILOID

Positively Prevents Abortion! Positively Prevents Barrenness and Sterility.

Steriloid heals, cleanses, strengthens the reproductive organs, allays irritation, and destroys the germs of Abortion. Ordinarily cows get with calf after one treatment. Steriloid prevents disease and keeps cows regular breeders. It is not an experiment; when used according to the simple directions it has never been known to fail.

SPECIAL NOTICE—To meet the competition of imitators and the number of worthless preparations which, inspired by the success of STERILOID have recently placed upon the market, the price of STERILOID has been reduced, until further notice, from \$2 to \$1.

Guarantee—If STERILOID does not do all that we claim for it, we will refund the purchase price

MARTIN REMEDY CO., E 398-408 COLUMBUS AVE., NEW YORK
Reference: Colonial National Bank, New York.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

The Yosemite Railroad connects with the level outer world at Merced, Cal., a thriving agricultural town on the Southern Pacific, which thoughtfully keeps passengers for Los Angeles waiting there for five hours and twenty minutes before jolting them on their way, so that a full impression can be secured. Merced has 3,500 population, but its real-estate men confidently predict "10,000 by 1915," which will be going some. The Merced Sun was shining, but a "To Let" sign over the Herald door savored of death in that quarter. The business district sidewalks of concrete are elevated to meet the wagons handily, though lots of the folks now scoot in from the farm in an auto. Those who don't can hitch their nags to the long rail in the public square. Garibaldi Bros. keep the biggest store.

The hills in fall are not exactly brown. The grass is dead above its roots, but the sheen is like that of delicate wool, just dark enough not to be silvery. Along the creeks are masses of sand and boulders where the placer-washers flushed the soil and left only the untractable behind, the fertile top flowing away to make bars in the Merced and San Joaquin. The gold-seekers have thus ruined thousands of acres that never can be restored.

Bakersfield is where most of the oil interest now centres. The gold-hunters have turned oil-drillers. Crude petroleum streaks the roadways and the streams. With exuberant prodigality the oil speculators bond, drill and exploit, heedless of future needs. The new "gusher" squirts energetically to fill big holes dug in the sand and all the tanks and barrels that can be commandeered. The locomotives burn crude oil, carried in tanks on the tender, instead of coal, and a train smells like a lamp-wick.

Most of the wheat in the great fields in the San Joaquin Valley is lopped off by "headers" that cut and thresh the grain as they go along. The amputated straw is left standing and herds of horses and cattle nibble at it until green feed comes around again. The surface of the fields is scraped into wavy undulations to distribute the water from the irrigation ditches between the little mounds thus created.

"Angel" is a pet name for towns in California and the Southwest. There are many of them, starting with the one in the Stanislaw district, where Mr. Abner Dean made his famous but unfortunate point of order, and ending with the Bright Angel Trail into the depths of Colorado Canyon.

The big bunches of California grapes that come to the New York market grow close to the ground on untrellised vines, the shoots from a closely pruned stump.

Bret Harte's drivers still navigate the four-horse stages on the Yosemite-Mariposa-Big Tree route. "I'm goin' to water the hosses," said one. "You people kin git a drink if you want one. Where? Outen the creek. Don't I want some? No, indeed, lady, it's too thin for me."

If your plans for Spring include the planting of a home or commercial orchard, or the beautifying of your home grounds, send for

The Stark Year Book for 1911 Volume II

today (postage 10 cents)—you will find it of inestimable value; a book to be kept and referred to as you would a dictionary or an encyclopedia.

The Stark Year Book for 1911 is a practical, testimonialized, easy-to-understand text book for the planter of fruit trees or other products of the nurseryman. It is understandable both to the experienced and the inexperienced alike.

Within its covers are 31 full-page illustrations of fruits and flowers in natural colors, representing 165 varieties and covering apple, crab apple, quince, pear, peach, apricot, cherry, plum, grape, currant, raspberry, blackberry, mulberry, dewberry, clematis and roses. The remaining 88 pages are devoted to descriptions and records of varieties and to information on all subjects directly related to fruit growing, such as planting and caring for an orchard, pruning, cultivation, cover crops etc., etc.

Another New Book

"The Wonderful Apple Stark Delicious" is another new book (just off the press) that you should have. It tells the wonderful story and record of Stark Delicious, the most remarkable apple ever known to apple history; it also describes, illustrates and prices a goodly number of specially good things in all classes of fruit that you should plant this

spring. This book sent free.

Stark Trees

for 86 years have been the standard by which all other trees are measured. Stark Trees have stood the supreme test of planting for more than 3-4 of a century—on their merits alone they have made us friends and customers by thousands in every tree-planting community in the country.

Stark Trees are the kind of trees that will please you—that will make you the best and most profitable orchard. They are grown right, sold at fair prices and do what they are expected to do—live and bear good fruit.

Our Stock

for spring is complete, the assortment unbroken, the varieties the best of the best, including Stark Delicious, Black Ben, & Stayman, Winesap apples, etc., Alton, Krummel, Oct., and the Elberta family of peaches; the world's best grapes, Eclipse, King Philip, Delicious and others. The best of the sweet and sour cherries, small fruits, roses, ornamentals, shade trees, etc. Any variety in any class of stock that is worthy of growing and planting you will find in our stock. We have everything in the fruit tree line and the best of the hardy ornamentals.

Whether or not you are ready to place your order, send for The Stark Year Book for 1911 (postage 10 cents) and "The Wonderful Apple Stark Delicious" (sent free). You will find much in these two books to interest you; they will help you to a better understanding of what trees should be and why Stark Trees are everything trees can be.

Stark Bro's Nurseries & Orchards Co.

Box 13, Louisiana, Missouri

(22)

HUMS FROM THE HIVE.

When you see the bees clustering around the watering trough, just provide them with a fountain near their hives.

This will save time for them, and there will be no more drowned bees; and horses and other stock will not be stung as they come from the field, heated and perspiring—a fit mark for the angry bee.

Surround a board of convenient size with a narrow cleat an inch or so high making the shallow trough water-tight. Over this tack a piece of wire screen, being careful to leave no sharp edges that will hurt the bees. Fill with water and note the enjoy-

ment with which the winged visitors flock and drink with no possibility of finding in it a fatal draught.

They will drink lots of water now, and if you do not furnish the pure stuff they will hunt out the nearest cesspool for moisture they must have.

Do not worry if your fence row is bordered with goldenrod and aster. You may not be impressed with the aesthetic effect expressed by your city cousins, but the bees will revel in the sweets afforded and will, from the weeds, extract a supply of honey that will go a long way toward piecing out their winter store.

Beside, goldenrod honey, when it can be secured in quantity, is of a rich amber hue and of superior flavor.—Farm World.

A WORD FOR FATHER.

Chicago, Nov. 25.—The Rev. W. E. Barton, pastor of the First Congregational Church, offers a prize for a hymn extolling the virtues of "Father."

And now who gets his meed of praise?

Father.

Who is it labors all his days?

Father.

Who always has to pinch and strive To keep the family alive, And sheds his hair at thirty-five?

Father.

Who always home his wages brings?

Father.

Who sees them flit for clothes and things?

Father.

Who sees them go for food and rent, And never gets himself a cent Except what he's already spent?

Father.

Whose hats cost two dollars, no more?

Father.

Who sees his wife blow in a score?

Father.

Who has to wear a saw-toothed shirt And collars which his thorax hurt, So Ma can have her hobble skirt?

Father.

Who goes to bed a weary wreck?

Father.

Who pulls the bed-clothes round his neck?

Father.

Who then is forced, though he may swear

To rise and tiptoe down the stair To see if "there's a burglar there?"

Father.

Who sees the cost of living soar?

Father.

Who says, "Well, soon we'll eat no more?"

Father.

Who, when the month's first day comes round,

Half buried to his ears is found In bills that cause him woe profound?

Father.

But who is happy all the while?

Father.

Who only asks a pleasant smile?

Father.

Who only seeks the simple bliss Of welcome hug and loving kiss, And hates such patronage as this?

FATHER!

—Paul West.

NOTES OF THE SHEEPFOLD.

If the lambs are to be fattened for market, start them on a little grain just as soon as they will learn to eat it, and feed grain continuously with good pasture until they go to the block.

Prime fat lambs cannot be produced by alternate grass and grain. They must be pushed to lay on fat from start to finish.

A man who will keep his sheep in a muddy lot has small conception of his duty.

A sheep is the most nervous animal on the farm and gets into low condition quickly and recovers slowly. Therefore they must be handled gently and kept in quiet, clean surroundings.

BUYA NEW YORK STATE WAGON DIRECT FROM FACTORY

We make the best New York State Standard quality Wagons and sell them direct from factory to users at



No. 100—Runabout
Sells at retail for \$65.
Easy riding, stylish and very durable. We defy competition with it.



No. 200—Buckboard
Retailers ask \$70 for its equal. Our own pattern, strongly made, easiest rider known and a general favorite.



No. 118—Top Buggy
Fully as good as retail for \$70. Will give years of service, nicely finished, and a bargain.



No. 350—Handy Wagon
Removable seats, very strong, and one of our best selling styles. Can't be duplicated anywhere for less than \$65.

Wholesale Prices

You save all dealer's and jobber's profits and obtain our binding guarantee for one year from date of purchase.

No Money in Advance

Any wagon will be shipped to you for free examination and approval. No deposit or references required.

Safe Delivery Guaranteed

You take no risk whatever. Every wagon will reach you in perfect condition, or it can be returned to us at our expense.

Send for Catalogue

Showing 200 styles of wagons and 50 styles of Harness. Every approved pattern is shown at a wide range of prices.

ROCHESTER VEHICLE COMPANY, 368 Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

Gentlemen:—

We consider that one of the most important things for the country boy and girl is that of teaching them what to read and how to read. The reading and criticism of agricultural literature will form quite an interesting and somewhat extensive part of our work in English. We feel that the close touch which the student will have with up to date agricultural periodicals at this institution will inspire him to read more and better literature at home. I am sure that you can see the point in what I have said and will be glad to co-operate with us in this work by regularly sending us, free of charge, a copy of your paper that we may put it on the magazine shelves of our reading room for the use of the students. I trust that you may feel disposed to extend this courtesy and thanking you for an early reply, I am,

Yours very truly,
F. G. Helyar.

State College, Pa., 1911.

ONTARIO FRUIT IN THE WEST.

Very large shipments of Ontario fruit are now arriving and dealers say the fruit is coming in far better shape than in other years. Dealers state that this is the result of quicker transportation and better packing, which the Eastern fruit growers found necessary in order to hold the Manitoba trade, which was being rapidly captured by the coast growers.—Brandon Sun.

Sulphur will rid houses of rats. Sprinkle it in bureau drawers, closets, around the holes where they come in. If sprinkled in the barn and corn crib they will not be troubled by rats.

The marks on paint made by scratching matches on it are easily removed by rubbing with a cut lemon.



West Coast Where Fortunes Are Made

GROWING

ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, VEGETABLES

Offers biggest returns for the smallest investment. Yields \$500 to \$1500 per acre net. Two and three crops per year—highest prices secured in the best markets of the East and North—low freight rates and quick transportation via the S. A. L. Ry.

LAND IS CHEAP NOW

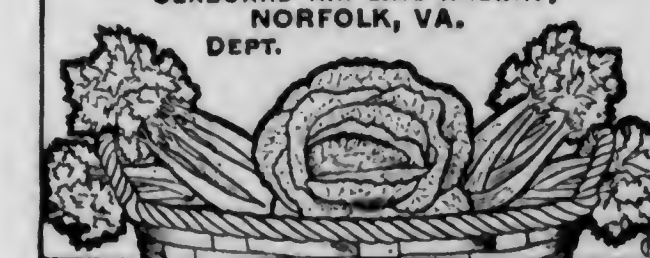
but prices are advancing—thousands of new settlers are taking advantage of the exceptional opportunities. Ideal, healthy climate, year round—plenty of high-class labor—abundant supply of pure water.

MAKE YOUR PLANS TO-DAY

to own a small farm in this "Garden Spot." Perfect independence is assured.

Illustrative booklet describing this wonderful country in detail mailed free on request. Address:

J. W. WHITE, GEN'L INDUSTRIAL AGT.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY,
NORFOLK, VA.
DEPT.





TO READERS OF BLOODED STOCK WHO CUT THIS ADVERTISEMENT OUT AND RETURN TO ME AT ONCE I WILL GIVE A CASE OF

"Creola Talcum Powder."

FOR THE TOILET IT IS EXCELLENT—FOR SHAVING IT HAS NO SUPERIOR—SAMPLES FREE—ASK FOR THEM.

A SPECIAL MONEY-MAKING PROPOSITION WILL BE SENT YOU, TOO.

TRUSTING TO HEAR FROM YOU AT ONCE,

I AM, VERY TRULY YOURS,
ROSE A. FITZGERALD, Sec'y.
The Creola Chemical Co.,
B. S. 1416 Broadway,
N. Y. City.

WHY OWN WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

THE MERRIAM WEBSTER?

Because it is a NEW CREATION, covering every field of the world's thought, action and culture. The only new unabridged dictionary in many years.

Because it defines over 400,000 Words; more than ever before appeared between two covers. 2700 Pages. 6000 Illustrations.

Because it is the only dictionary with the new divided page. A "Stroke of Genius."

Because it is an encyclopedia in a single volume.

Because it is accepted by the Courts, Schools and Press as the one supreme authority.

Because he who knows Wins Success. Let us tell you about this new work.

WRITE for specimen of new divided page.
G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass.
Mention this paper, receive FREE a set of pocket maps.

SIX MONEY-MAKING SYSTEMS FREE.

With each advertising course we give, absolutely free, the full and complete plan of six successful Mail-Order plans, with any one of which you can make big money.

Do you know how many "schemes" are being operated to-day on a Mail-Order basis? You perhaps would be surprised at the large number. We do not mean "fake" schemes, but schemes that are perfectly legitimate. At least one-half of all the advertisements in Mail-Order papers are of the "scheme" nature. You may not recognize the "scheme" part but it is there just the same. If you doubt this assertion, carefully read over the ads. In any Mail-Order paper and you will be convinced that the above statement is correct—that one-half of all the legitimate Mail-Order enterprises now being operated and making money are of the "scheme" nature.

Grit, energy, and a good scheme makes a combination that can't be beat. And a Mail-Order scheme is the biggest winner of them all. With one of the plans we outline there is one concern that uses—on this one plan alone—1,000 Ingersoll watches each week. Just figure out their profit! With another one of them there is one concern that made \$100,000 last year. We will say further that no plan is outlined that is paying others less than \$10,000 a year each.

As already stated, we intend to give, absolutely free, with each advertising course (and no one else can get them under any circumstances, the complete plan and details of six successful money-making Mail-Order systems.

YET IN ITS INFANCY.

The mail order trade is in its infancy, just as electricity was twenty-five years ago. Its scope is as extensive as that of commerce itself, and great fortunes await those who are shrewd enough to take advantage of the opportunities afforded. When one member of a family goes into the mail trade, he or she can secure the assistance of other members of the family in spare time, thereby making a great saving in clerical and other expenses. Many a profitable mail business is conducted in a home by members of a family.

ALL BEGAN IN A SMALL WAY.

It is a remarkable fact that all the great Mail-Order successes have had their beginning upon small capital; in fact, small capital at start seems to be a requisite.

A young lady in New Carlisle, Ind., a small town, was a stenographer in a law office up until three years ago. She embarked in the Mail-Order business, and now has eighteen persons in her employ. Her profits now amount to over \$300 per week.

There's a young lady in Boston, not more than 23 years of age, who now conducts a monthly home publication which is paying her \$12,000 annually, who got her funds from advertising and selling sachet powder through the Mail-Order trade.

QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

Do I need a license? Not required in any State, city or town.
Will \$10.00 start me? Yes, in a small way.

What do you recommend? ANY.

BLOODED STOCK for April.

THING may be sold through judicious advertising. My 6 (six) free plans tell you what you are most likely to make big money on, and they can be worked in city, village or country equally well, and they will start you on the right road to a fortune. I mean this.

Do I have to give all my time at first? Absolutely No. You can attend to your mail and orders in the evening and at your own home. Only a small room required. If you have a position you can keep it until your business becomes so large that it is absolutely necessary to quit your position, and not before.

Do you furnish six plans free and tell me what is best to advertise and sell? Yes, certainly, as I have stated before, and any one of which should net you \$20.00 to \$40.00 weekly, in clean cash, in a small way. Then you can build up your business by reinvesting profits in advertising, to thousands of dollars income every year.

Can your plan be used without advertising so as to make me money? Yes, in a small way, either in city, village or country one could make \$20.00 to \$40.00 per week with any one of the plans I furnish you.

A Complete Mail-Order Instruction Course, telling you exactly how to start and conduct a Mail-Order business, no matter where located. Above are extracts from Mail-Order Book.

This Course has been sold for \$10.00 but we will give it to you, charges prepaid, for twelve yearly subscribers to Blooded Stock at 25 Cents each. If interested send us the twelve subscribers' names and \$3.00, and we will send you Course of Instruction by return mail. Address,

MAIL-ORDER EDITOR.

BLOODED STOCK.

Oxford, Pa.

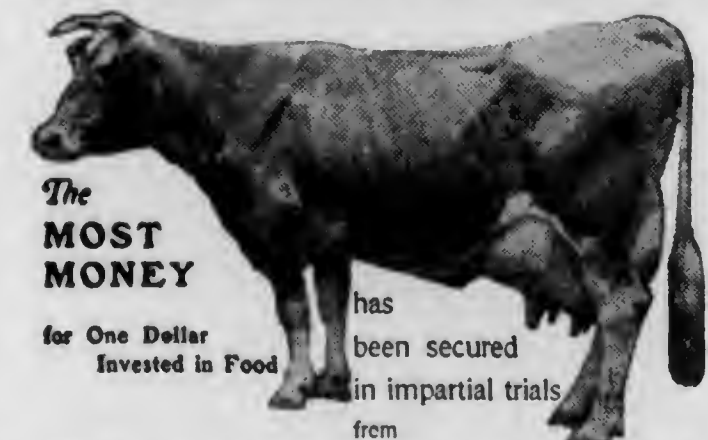
Mail-Order Book, sample copies and Blanks free.

CACTI FREE.

10 specimens free with each \$25 order. Dealers take notice—order at once.

Mrs. S. I. Pattison,

Wholesale Collector Cacti,
Mesilla Park, New Mexico.



The GUERNSEY COW

Her Dairy Products have Scored the Highest Quality and Best Color

Full information of this fine breed of GUERNSEY CLUB, Box Y, Peterboro, N. H.

BACTEROL THE ONLY ANIMAL WASH AND DISINFECTANT CONFORMING TO BULLETIN #100 of the U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. BRUNO GROSCHKE & CO. 79 JONES LANE N.Y. CITY.

BLOODED STOCK for April.

HEALTH HINTS.

"Music has charms;" harmony helps health.

Breathe freely and fully; the more you expand your chest the less you will contract colds.

When you grow old live again with the young.

Dark living rooms speedily plant candles at your head.

Long hours of labor mean short hours of life.

Run up your shades and let the sun's rays dance all over your house; they bring health without undue hilarity, nor will they wear out the carpets.

When you are asleep let fresh air as well as angels guard over you.—Dr. Cohan.

Never eat on the street.

If inflammatory rheumatism is not of long standing, bathe the affected parts with sweet oil and saltpeter—an ounce of the latter to a pint of oil. It is very effective.

The night has a thousand eyes,
And the day but one;

Yet the light of the bright world dies
With the dying sun.

The mind has a thousand eyes,
And the heart but one;

Yet the light of a whole life dies
When love is done.

"We go through life as some tourists go through Europe—so anxious to see the next sight, the next cathedral, the next picture, the next mountain peak, that we never stop to fill our sense with the beauty of the present one. Along all our pathways sweet flowers are blossoming, if we will only stop to pluck them and smell their fragrance. In every meadow birds are warbling to their mates and soaring into the blue, if we will only stop our grumbling long enough to hear them."—Minot J. Savage.

If you should be so unfortunate as to get raw egg on a tablecloth, wash it out with cold water; hot water will cause the egg to stain the cloth beyond repair.

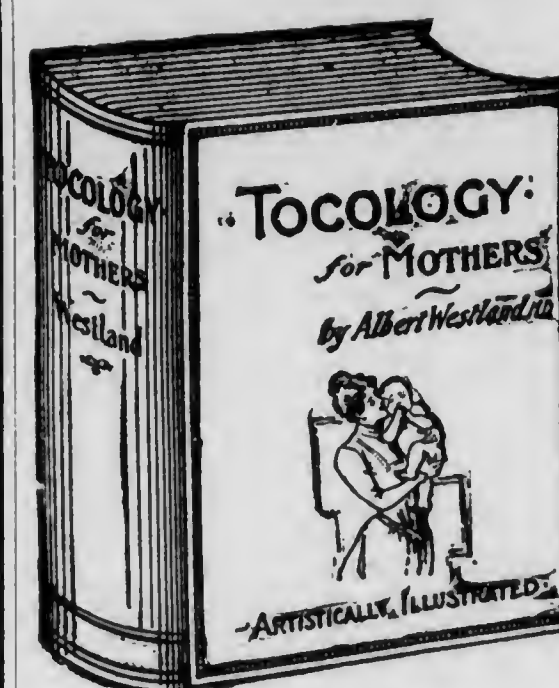
Potato biscuits will prove a delightful "change." They are prepared according to the following recipe:

To one pint of mashed potato add three eggs, one-half teaspoonful of lard or butter, one-half teaspoonful of sugar, a small teaspoonful of yeast or quarter of a compressed yeast cake dissolved in a little water, a pinch of salt and one pint of flour. Mix thoroughly and set to raise until light (about half an hour); then bake in a moderate oven for at least thirty minutes.

When washing flannels add a teaspoonful of glycerin to the water, and the result will be very gratifying.

When tumblers stick together, they may be safely separated if the outside or bottom glass is placed in warm water, and the upper one filled with cold.

Here is a brand new idea for cleaning mirrors: Secure a soft rag (linen is preferable), dampen with pure alcohol, apply to mirror, and rub the soiled spots until they disappear. Take a soft rag or tissue paper and polish the window until it glistens.



A SPECIAL OFFER

That Should Be of Interest to Every Wife and Every Woman Going to Marry.

"TOCOLOGY FOR MOTHERS"

By Albert Westland, M. D.

A Marriage HOME GUIDE

A Self Instructor A Safe Adviser
A Ready Reference

Millions of women have felt the need of such a book as "TOCOLOGY FOR MOTHERS." Probably you may have wished for just such a book yourself.

When a woman marries, her life becomes one of new and often perplexing conditions. Very few girls are prepared with a proper knowledge of how to take health after marriage. It is owing to this ignorance that so many women become invalids, that so many children are born deformed or with weak bodies or minds.

"TOCOLOGY FOR MOTHERS" is, without question, one of the most indispensable books ever prepared for woman. It contains more truths, common-sense, vital facts, valuable advice and information than your doctor would give you for \$100. It answers in plain language a thousand questions that occur to the minds of women, young and old,—questions of so delicate a nature that they are difficult to mention, even to a physician.

All the knowledge a wife, mother, or daughter should have is contained in this book.

For a woman living in the country, at a distance from doctors, "TOCOLOGY FOR MOTHERS" is an absolute necessity.

"TOCOLOGY FOR MOTHERS" is printed on strong white paper, bound in cloth, and contains 400 pages, fully illustrated. Its size is 5 1/4 by 7 1/4 inches and 1 inch thick.

A FEW OF THE TOPICS COVERED.

Parts I. and II. Early Married Life and Child-Bearing

Chapter I. Duties and Responsibilities of Married Life.
Chapter II. Conditions of Life after Marriage—how to "settle down."
Chapter III. Signs of Pregnancy, duration, date of confinement.
Chapter IV. Disorders of Pregnancy, and what to do for their relief.
Chapter V. Miscarriage or Abortion; causes, prevention, management.
Chapter VI. Premature Birth, Signs of; care of mother, saving of child.
Chapter VII. Preparations for Confinement, articles required.
Chapter VIII. Confinement (labor) "false and true pains," the three stages, describing what happens and what to do without a doctor.
Chapter IX. Convalescence; after-pains; rest, diet, bandaging, douching.
Chapter X. Mother and Infant; the art of suckling in comfort, weaning.

Part III. Children—Their Growth, Care, Training;

Common Disorders.

Chapter XI. Normal Development; size, growth, teething, walking, talking.
Chapter XII. Care of the Child; washing, bathing, clothing, outing.
Chapter XIII. Nutrition; natural food, artificial food, feeding-bottles, etc.
Chapter XIV. Physical and Mental Training; systematic exercise, rest and play.
Chapter XV. Congenital (from birth) Defects; "marks," club-foot, hernia, etc.
Chapter XVI. Nursing Sick Children; how to apply remedial agents.
Chapter XVII. Early Infant Life; minor troubles, thrush, diarrhoea, constipation.
Chapter XVIII. Disorders of Teething; mouth ulcers, indigestion, cold, croup.
Chapter XIX. Common maladies; earache, catarrh, tonsillitis, bronchitis, eruption.
Chapter XX. Emergencies, what to do for bruises, burns, sprains, bleeding.

Part IV. Later Married Life—The Change and After.

Chapter XXI. The Menopause, or change of life; hints for comfort and health.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

Given Upon Request to Any Subscriber Who Sends \$1.00

a year's subscription to BLOODED STOCK and this valuable book, TOCOLOGY FOR MOTHERS, postpaid.

This book has never, heretofore, been sold for less than \$1.00, and cannot now be obtained at booksellers for less than \$1.00. Do not delay sending in your subscription, as we have only a limited number of books. The book and publication may be sent to different addresses, if desired. Remit by money order, check, draft or registered letter. A money order costs but a trifle, and may be sent at our risk. Address all orders to Blooded Stock.

BLOODED STOCK,
OXFORD, - - PA.

Our Classified Advertising Department

REAL ESTATE AND FARM LANDS.

PILGRIM'S MONUMENT, CAPE COD.—Near this spot I have a few house lots, all surveyed and properly recorded with Registry of Deeds. Would you like to own one of these fine lots on the Atlantic Coast? Sold reasonable and on easy terms. I also have a hen farm near here. Write for information. Lorenzo J. Peabody, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE.—Grain, fruit, alfalfa, dairy, stock and poultry farms. Health, climate, society, schools, churches, and transportation ideal. Crops sure; prices right; terms to suit; postal brings particulars. Write Brown & Fenwick, Perryville, Mo.

FOR SALE.—\$4,000 nine-room dwelling, outhouse, barn and twelve acres highly cultivated land on beautiful drive 4 miles from city of Augusta, thickly populated neighborhood, schools and churches, nearby transportation facilities, lovely climate. Address J. H. Norrell, 1402 Gwinnett St., Augusta, Ga.

NEW COUNTRY OPENED by railroads. Greatest general farming district known in Texas; fine climate. Where Frisco and Santa Fe Railroads meet. Write for information. Richey-deFreest Land Co., Wheat Bldg., Ft. Worth, Texas.

SOUTH GEORGIA bottom lands. Pecans, fruit, poultry, vegetables. Only \$18.50 an acre. \$2.50 an acre cash and \$1.00 per month. 5 acres or more. Title perfect. No interest or taxes. Write Parker & Parker, No. 42 Cleveland, Ohio.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—80 acres timber and grazing land for sale cheap; 5 miles from Taneysville, Mo.; will advance rapidly in value. Price, \$650; \$100 down, balance \$10 per month. O. J. Kunz, 3444 Itaska St., St. Louis, Mo.

640 ACRES WYOMING stock ranch. 60 acres alfalfa, well improved, gravity water works, \$12,500. Would take stock merchandise, preferably western state equal or less value. W. E. Bramel, owner, Sundance, Wyoming.

150 ACRES WELL LOCATED. 100 acres Elegant Wheat Land. Price, 1800.00. Owner must have \$880.00 cash; \$320.00 can run from one to five years. Will take automobile if good for \$600.00. Kingery Realty Co., Kingery, Kansas.

DON'T PAY RENT. Own a farm. Particulars free. Write John McGehee, 105 West Main Street, Urbana, Ill.

COME TO THE GREAT Artesian Belt in Texas, where strawberries are ripe at Christmas, where we grow figs, dates, oranges, lemons, olives, grape fruit, and many other semi-tropical fruits, alfalfa, sugar cane, and two good corn crops each year. We will pay good commission to an agent in every county. Land sold on your own terms. Write for free transportation offer. Security Title and Guarantee Company, 201 E. Houston St., San Antonio, Texas.

FARM HOMES in Sunny South at fraction usual cost through Co-operative Land Clubs. Colony of 600 successfully located. New club forming. Desirable members invited. Edw. Miller, Ruskin, Fla.

RARE COINS AND STAMPS.

\$7.75 PAID FOR RARE DATE 1853 Quarters. \$20.00 for a Half-Dollar. We pay a cash premium on hundreds of coins. Keep all money coined before 1880, and send 10 cents at once for our New Illustrated Coin Value Book; size 4x7. It may mean your fortune. O. F. Clarke Co., Coin Dealers, Dept. 14, Le Roy, N. Y.

COINS AND STAMPS WANTED.—Even commonest kinds that other dealers don't buy. Booklet R 4 mailed free. Royal Money and Stamp Co., 150 Nassau, New York.

250 DIFFERENT STAMPS.—500 hinges and album, 25c. Wright, 35 Norton St., Dorchester, Mass.

\$2.00 WORTH OF RARE stamps for 25c. Palmer Stamp Co., Box 134 Thorndike, Mass.

STAMPS CATALOGING \$2.50 mounted and priced, postpaid, 25 cents. J. E. Grafters, Newark, Ohio.

STAMP CATALOGUE. 100 different foreign stamps, 8c. Powell Company, Storm Lake, Iowa.

STAMPS, 200 ALL DIFFERENT. 10c; 30 Italy 10c; 30 Sweden 10c; 20 Japan 10c. P. L. Toupal Co., Chicago Heights, Ill.

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LEARN TELEGRAPHY THOROUGHLY. quickly. Thousands of operators wanted. Endorsed by railway officials. Main line wire. Wireless station. Catalog free. Eastern Telegraph School, Box 50, Lebanon, Pa.

TELEGRAPHY TAUGHT in the shortest possible time. The Omnigraph Automatic Transmitter combined with standard key and sounder. Sends you telegraph messages at any speed, just as an expert operator would.

Two cents per word each insertion. Each letter and figure counts as one word. You can get anything you want. Sell anything you have or exchange for something you want. Cash with copy.

MAIL ORDER INSTRUCTIONS.—If you want to go into the MAIL ORDER BUSINESS you can get complete instructions for a few hours' work. Write for free Booklet. Tells how. Address M. O., Editor Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

Five styles, \$2 up; circular free. Omnigraph Mfg. Co., 41 G. Cortlandt St., New York. \$3,000.00—**REPRESENTATIVES WANTED.**—We want one reliable man to represent us, after thoroughly learning our business through correspondence course of instruction. Location anywhere. A man of fair ability may make \$3,000 to \$5,000 yearly. Co-operation the watchword. We furnish free plans and advertising matter. We tell you in our large Instruction Book how to become our representative and make big money without leaving home. It tells you of General Brokerage, Realty, Investment and Real Estate Advertising. Large Booklet and Instruction Blank free. Ask for them. Have a business of your own without capital. Write today. **MUTUAL REALTY CO.** B. S. 150 Nassau St., New York City.

FOR THE HOME.

REMNANT LIST.—Pottery, Glass and Enamelware thirds. Stoneware \$1 per barrel from Pittsburgh. Write us. Swazey & Co., Portland, Me.

ADJUSTABLE WINDOW REFRIGERATOR.—Iceless. All metal. Put up in five minutes, yet strong and safe. Sanitary. Bishop-DeWaters Co., 203 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

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E-Z SUCTION CLEANER.—\$7.50. Lightest, simplest, handiest. Satisfaction or money back. Duryea, Reading, Pa.

MAGIC CLEANER.—Make it yourself, costs only a few cents, removes spots, stains, grease, etc., from garments and furniture. Cannot injure the choicest fabric. Saves dollars. No home will be without it after first trial. Send 10 cents for receipt. Address Mrs. Coventry, 5971 Maple Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MAKE YOUR OWN FURNITURE.—Write, Home Furniture Pattern Co., 404 Potter Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.

ELECTRIC WASHING MACHINE.—The "Domestic" Washes anything washable, quickly, clean. Without injury at trifling cost. Cash or installments. Send for circular. Domestic Equipment Co., 55 State St., Chicago.

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WANTED TO EXCHANGE portable roller rink for automobile, 50x80 waterproof tent, 40x70 hard maple floor, 150 pair skates, etc. Rink now in operation, in excellent condition. Will invoice \$1,200.00. Hammer Bros., La-moni, Iowa.

STATIONARY SAW MILL with novelty works and established trade. What have you to offer? Reason, other business. Box 302 Dresden, Ohio.

4-PASSENGER STEAM AUTOMOBILE, in good condition, \$200.00, or exchange for upright piano. Vallance Co., Elkhart, Ind.

MAKE OFFER for four unit Splitdorf Coil, good condition. Will trade for small motor. P. H. Lawrence, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

EXCHANGE billiard table and accessories for good motorcycle. Write for particulars. Address M. Rogers, 515 North 64th Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

DEMOISELLE AEROPLANE COMPLETE; want roadster automobile. Slingerland, Howe Cave, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE my Peloubet Reed Pipe Organ, cost \$1,000, for automobile. W. J. Bailey, Madisonville, Ky.

EXCHANGE 6 CYLINDER CRANK Shaft for 2 H. P. marine engine or 12 inch engine lathe. Nicholas Stromer, Gillett, Wis.

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FOR SALE.—10 H. P. Mason steam engine, \$30.00; 10 H. P. Whitney steam engine, \$35.00; 4 1/2 H. P. Locomobile steam engine, \$20.00; 10 H. P. Lathe steam engine, \$15.00. All kinds steam supplies. R. Roth, 1423 North Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE.—One 1 H. P. Wagner, 110 Volt, alternating current, sixty cycle, 1750 Rev. per min. and figure; our E-Z System book. Teaches you in thirty minutes, not a stencil system. Price, \$2.00 prepaid. Southwestern School of Letters, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE.—A good 7 1/2 Callahan vertical boring mill with one swivel head on rail; all

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1 1/2 H. P. 2 CYCLE GASOLINE ENGINE, for pump and small machinery. Price \$80.00. J. H. Parden, Harrison, Ark.

TWO CYCLE TWO CYLINDER, 4x3 1/2, Marine and stationary gasoline engines, 10-12 H. P., at \$84.00, including coil, carburetor, etc. Castings and drawings for sale of same. Richards Iron Works, Manitowoc, Wis.

TWO 2 1/2 H. P. and three 4 H. P. Buckeye gasoline engines at cost to move immediately. The Osborne & Sexton Machinery Co., Columbus, Ohio.

MANUFACTURING MACHINERY.

DO YOU WANT to build small gasoline engines? We want to get in touch with some one who is, or can prepare to build two sizes of gasoline engines; largest weighing 800 pounds. Have complete patterns and drawings; splendid proposition to keep your factory busy. The Cyclone Drill Co., Orrville, O.

WE ARE PIONEERS in the manufacturing of Sheet Metal Goods, Pressed Steel Products, Metal Stamping, Dies, Tools, Models, Patterns, Novelties and Specialties. We manufacture and find a market for any good patented article. Chicago Model Supply Co., 1638 Clybourn Ave., Chicago.

IRON, BRASS AND ALUMINUM CASTINGS.—Metal Specialties. Patterns, Models. Polishing, Plating and Japanning. North Chicago Tool Works, North Chicago, Ill.

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FOR SALE.—7-Passenger Model G White Steamer, reupholstered, repainted, new top, electric lighted, speedometer, gas tank, every equipment. Will sell cheap. Apply 531 South Peoria St., Chicago, Ill.

AUTOMOBILES.—All models, lowest prices for immediate delivery—Buicks, Fords, Maxwells, Oldsmobiles, Cadillacs, Packards, and hundreds others. Two-passenger Runabouts, \$95.00; three-passenger roadsters, \$190.00; four-passenger Roadsters, \$250.00; five-passenger cars, \$295.00. All guaranteed. 5 per cent. discount and \$10.00 electric horn free. Write now for latest illustrated bulletin. New York Motor Car & Cycle Exchange, 215 West 125th St., New York City.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION, four weeks' course covering shop and road work—provision for out-of-town men. Send for booklet P. M. West Side Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 318 West 57th St., New York City.

ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILES SACRIFICED, unheard-of offer. Any standard make. Wood's, Baker, National, Columbia, etc. Any of these high-grade machines we will sell for \$100. Heerey Machine and Battery Works, 916 E. 43d St., Chicago.

LARGE STOCK of used automobiles, must be sold this winter at very low prices. Catalogue for stamp. Rubel Co., Louisville, Ky.

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K & E TWO-SPEED conversion set, used less than 25 miles, will fit and belt-drive motor motorcycle. \$40.00, cost \$60.00. Set of special rear stays for use with above to fit Merkel, \$10.00, cost \$20.00. New M-M side car complete, \$50.00. 1909 M-M Magneto Special Motorcycle, excellent order, \$100. Callwell's Motorcycle Agency, 10 Colden St., Newburg, N. Y.

MOTORCYCLES.—Enormous variety American and foreign makes—Marshes, Indians, Reading Standards, low as \$25.00. All guaranteed. Immediate delivery. Send for large illustrated bargain bulletin. New York Motor Car & Cycle Exchange, 215 West 125th Street, New York City.

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40 SECOND-HAND MOTORCYCLES, all makes, \$35 up. Each one sold with our full value guarantee. Tiger Cycle Works Co., 782 8th Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE.—Nickel-plated spokes and nipples for motorcycles at low prices. R. Roth, 1423 North Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLERKS, TINNERS, MACHINISTS, Painters, Draftsmen, "Lay out," your own letters and figure; our E-Z System book. Teaches you in thirty minutes, not a stencil system. Price, \$2.00 prepaid. Southwestern School of Letters, Waco, Texas.

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The Watches are as described and guaranteed to us by the **Knickerbocker Watch Co.** Your dealer would charge you \$9.00 to \$12.00 for these same Watches. We guarantee the movement as described and warranted for one year. *Your money back if not satisfied, upon return of the Watch.* We have other premiums if desired. We want your help and assistance and will pay you well either in cash or premiums. Yours very truly,

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.



No. 606. Attractive engraved open face watch for ladies, 6x0 size. Case has jointed back, gold filled stock, warranted to wear 10 years. Movement is high grade Century of Seth Thomas manufacture, or N. Y. Standard movements, 7 jewel straight line lever.

Given for 14 subscribers at 50c.



No. 605. Same movement in 10 year gold filled, engine turn design case.

Given for 14 subscribers at 50c.



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Given for 14 subscribers at 50c.



No. 675. Same watch as above described but in engine turn design case.

Given for 14 subscribers at 50c.

Given for 14 subscribers at 50c.

Given for 14 subscribers at 50c.

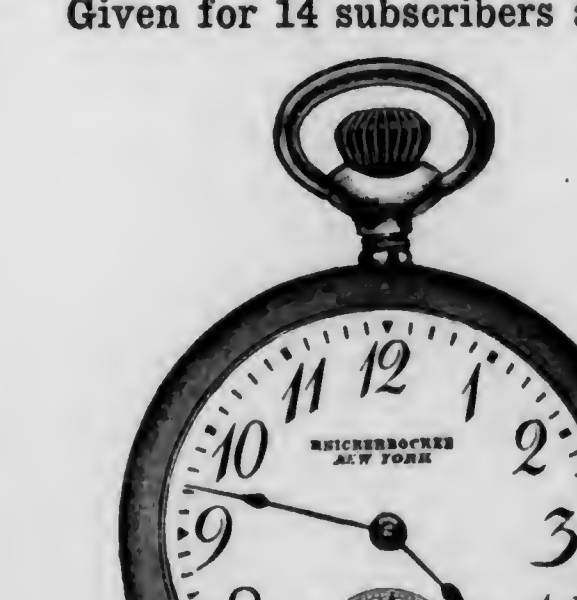
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Given for 14 subscribers at 50c.



No. 205. Gentleman's 12 size, open face watch, thin model, popular engine turned pattern, screw case, gold filled, warranted to wear 10 years. American 7 jewel straight line lever movement, damaskeened plates. White enamel dial with second hand.

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Given for 14 subscribers at 50c.

Given for 14 subscribers at 50c.

Given for 14 subscribers at 50c.

Given for 14 subscribers at 50c.

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No. 1152-36. Same watch as above in engine turn case with gold finished Sun Burst dial.

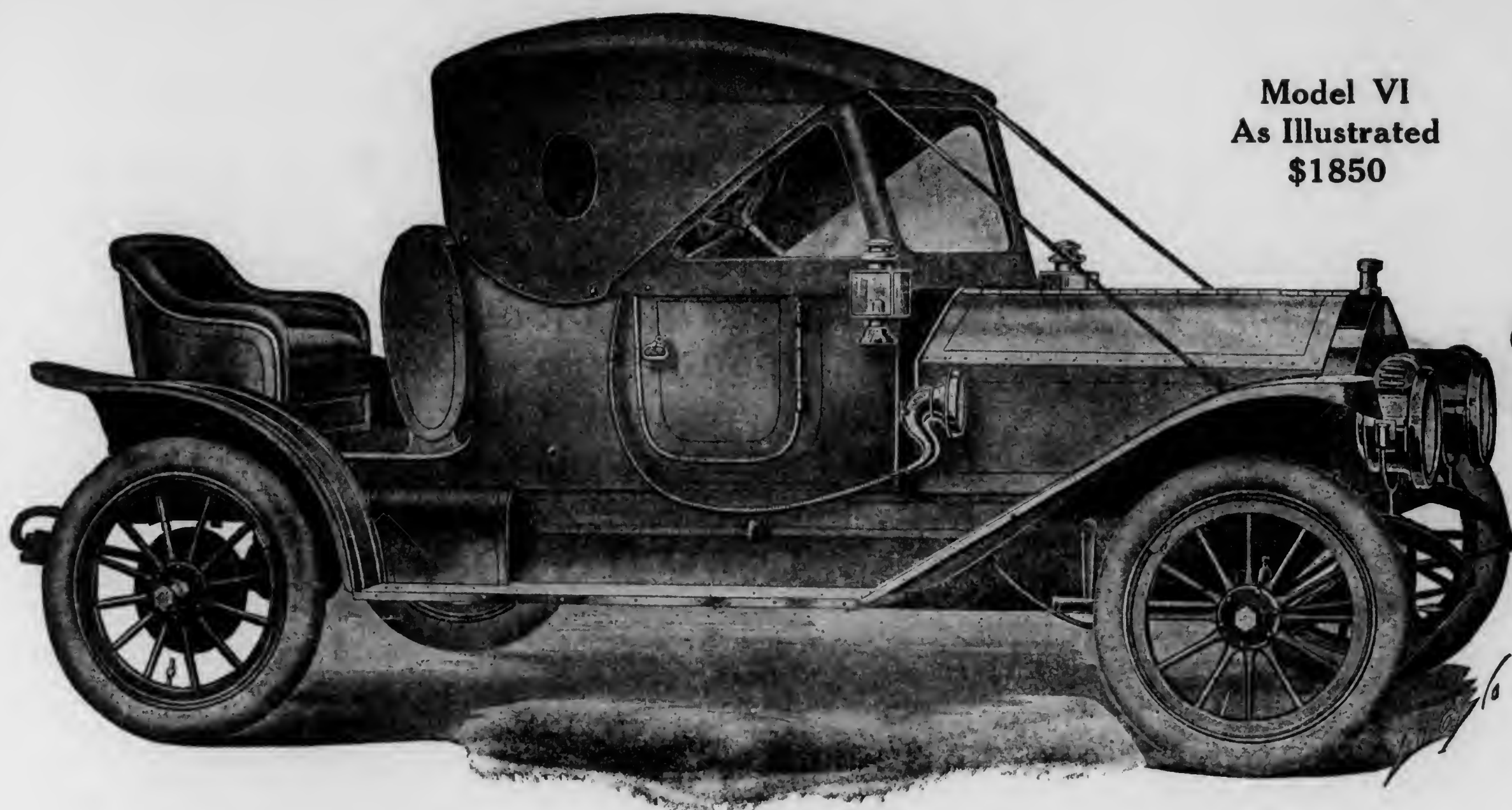
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Model VI
As Illustrated
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In this day and age of marvelous mechanical development it is not a difficult matter to build an Automobile that is practical,—a car that will run and give reasonably good service.

But to build an Automobile that is both "PRACTICAL" and "ECONOMICAL" is quite a different proposition.

To accomplish this very-much-to-be-desired result it is not only necessary to use the very best material obtainable and have the work done by first class mechanics, but the use of the many parts entering into its constructions must be combined in such an orderly and systematic manner as to practically eliminate loss or waste.

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The Automobile buyer of today demands, and rightly, dollar for dollar return on his investment. The 1911 "Enger" and the basic manufacturing principle in back of it constitute an automobile "economy" heretofore unattainable. It is because, all the complicating parts, cost raising, non-essentials are eliminated.

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Eight other
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Catalog mailed
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Model IV \$1875

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	Boston	7 Water St.
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THE ENGER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**End of
Volume**